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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 7-3 (45-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-5 (48-41). LONDON: Scattered showers. Temp. 6-1 (43-34). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-5 (48-41). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 13—4 (55-25). Yesterday's temp. 10-3 (50-37).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£L 2.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dh
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	3.20 F.M	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

oro Says e'll Form Cabinet

ngle-Party Rule en as Stopgap

From Wire Dispatches

OME, Feb. 10.—Italy's five- -old political crisis was tem- rily resolved today when ier Aldo Moro agreed to a new minority government up solely of members of owu Christian Democrat y.

is clear that the cabinet, 's 38th since 1943 and Mr. o's fifth—will be among the rest on record. For it is nt simply to be a stopgap, Gaulle ned to give the country a thing space for a few weeks a political and economic n that has seen the lira ef- ely devalued by 10 per cent.

e cabinet will have a slight amentary majority with the ort of the small Social Demo- party, while the Socialists the Republicans have agreed to oppose it. The Socialists ght down Mr. Moro's stian Democrat-Republican tion last month.

e 59-year-old Christian Dem- told President Giovanni e he would name his cabinet sters within 48 hours.

Lockheed Payoffs

allegations of payoffs by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to an officials threatened to licate the selection. Mr. came under increasing pres- to drop Luigi Gui, interior ister in Mr. Moro's caretaker rnment and named by sev- Italian newspapers as a dent of Lockheed payoffs.

. Gui, defense minister in filed a statement with the prosecutor today and asked to conduct a probe regard- f "the judicial consequences."

e Communists, Italy's second- st party, after the still nant but slipping Christian ocrats, said, "We will learn the men Moro will choose orm a government whether Christian Democrats want to w old patterns or want to steps forward toward ef- ncy, seriousness and recovery.

would be unforgivable if y . . . Moro should pick men ected to criticism from sev- points of view," said an edi- l in the party newspaper ita.

Communists Pushing

e Communists, who com- ned on the theme "Our ds Are Clean," moved to in two percentage points of Christian Democrats in nwide regional elections last getting 33 per cent of the

They have been pushing a hand in government after locked out since 1947, but made clear they prefer to in opposition unless asked a coalition with the church- ed Christian Democrats, a ula called "the historic com- ise" by Communist leader co Berlinguer.

. Moro's government must e unemployment estimated per cent of the work force 0 million. Unions are press- for jobs and job security.

e interbank rate for the lira y was 760-765 to the dollar, pared to the 670 official rate n trading halted Jan. 31. The k-market rate jumped to compared to 845 yesterday 740 three weeks ago.

. Moro has come forth with economic austerity plan call- for a wage freeze on yearly mes over 5 million lire 000), a curb on government ding and promises to track n currency black marketeers tax evaders.

aborites Score arrow Victory

ONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).— ain's Labor government to- at survived by eight votes a certed effort by the opposition dies in the House of Commons defeat it on a controversial k labor plan.

he announcement of the nar- victory brought shouts of gn" from Conservative mem- of Parliament, which isters ignored. The result was ived with relief by the gov- ment's business managers, up to now have relied on nity among their opponents to an easy passage for legis- on.

oth the main parties had ught in MPs who had been y ill, as well as insuring that r delegates to the European liament in Strasbourg were sent.

he 312-304 vote gave approval principle to a dock work regu- on bill which extends employ- nt guarantees for 32,000 dock- to many inland cargo-han- g warehouses and depots.



United Press International.

Some of the 44 British mercenaries passing through Brussels yesterday on their way back from Angola.

Wilson Affirms Execution of U.K. Mercenaries

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons today "there can be little doubt" that some British mercenaries in Angola were executed by their comrades for refusing to fight Soviet-backed forces, but "there must remain a doubt about the number of deaths until police investigations have been completed."

Mr. Wilson announced the appointment of a three-man commission to study methods of legally halting the recruitment of mercenaries in Britain.

"It is obviously difficult to ascertain all the facts in the present confused and dangerous situation in northern Angola," the Prime Minister told Parliament, but "there can now be little doubt that an atrocity of the kind reported over the weekend did take place."

Mr. Wilson was referring to press and radio reports that up to 14 British mercenaries were executed by a firing squad, allegedly for refusing to fight after being hired for what some considered was only instructors' work.

The Prime Minister spoke soon after 44 mercenaries, hired at $300 a week to serve in the former Portuguese colony, returned to Britain from Zaire, via Brussels.

Mr. Wilson said that three of the 44 were seriously wounded and at least one was found in possession of a firearm and was arrested.

He said that the government was disturbed by "the evident facility with which a small group of people, funded by an unknown source, were able to recruit misguided people. ...The existing law, under which many complex issues are involved, is unsatisfactory."

• Man who allegedly ordered executions had been jailed for robbery. Page 2.

At Heathrow Airport, the returning mercenaries were halted by policemen and, after several hours of questioning, were taken by bus to nearby police stations.

A police spokesman said the interrogations were being conducted under a 115-year-old British law which provides that a British subject can be charged with murder committed abroad.

A newspaper, the London Evening Standard, quoted an unidentified mercenary as affirming that the massacre had taken place saying: "I saw the bodies. They were left to rot after the execution."

It also quoted him as saying that the man who ordered the executions, a Greek Cypriot identified as Costas Georgiou and known as Col. Callan, was "finished off" by a British mercenary after a "mortar bomb... chopped his legs off."

Another mercenary, David Murphy, 17, said of the massacre report: "It's just not true. What really happened is that 20 of our men went out one night to a place called Dameo. Only five came back."

As Uganda Shifts Vote

Amin Declares MPLA Has OAU Recognition

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, Feb. 10.—Uganda's President Idi Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said today that the OAU has recognized the regime formed by the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the sole government of the war-divided nation.

The Amin announcement was made hours before new reports of battlefield victories by the MPLA, including the capture of two key ports.

Field Marshal Amin announced at a Cabinet meeting in Kampala that Uganda—hitherto neutral—became the 26th of the OAU's 46 members to recognize the MPLA government, which is opposed by two Western-aided factions, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

He said that the recognition by a majority of OAU member states automatically settled the question of which faction legitimately represents Angola in international affairs. UNITA and FNLA supporters had blocked the MPLA regime's recognition at a bitterly divided OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa last month.

Today's diplomatic defeat for UNITA and the FNLA followed a series of battlefield reverses at the hands of the MPLA forces, which are led by 11,000 Cuban troops.

Allies' Setbacks

UNITA has confirmed the fall of Huambo, its capital in south-central Angola, and the FNLA has virtually been pushed out of Angola in the north.

In a report from Luanda, the Angolan capital, the Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug, said that forces of the pro-Marxist MPLA today captured the ports of Lobito and Benguela, two of the pro-Western forces' last major strongholds in the south.

Tanjug said that MPLA forces entered the two ports and the town of Catambela without meeting resistance. It said that anti-Communist UNITA and South African units had already left the three MPLA objectives.

Later today, the Luanda radio also said that the MPLA forces had captured Benguela, Lobito and Catambela.

The Yugoslav agency's dispatch said that MPLA forces were now expected to push toward the town of Sa da Bandeira, about 150 miles south of Benguela.

Tanjug said that South African troops were also believed to have quit Luso and Silva Porto —UNITA's military headquarters —and thus the capture of these towns was "a question of hours." Both are needed to give the MPLA control of the railway which links Zambia and Zaire to the Atlantic.

Diplomatic observers said that OAU endorsement of the MPLA regime would not prevent UNITA and the FNLA from fighting on in Angola with whatever European or U.S. help the anti-Communist allies could get.

Pressure on Others

But the observers said OAU recognition of the MPLA would increase pressure on Zaire and Zambia to prevent supplies and European mercenaries from passing through those two countries, which border Angola. Zaire has supported the FNLA; Zambia has backed UNITA.

"This does not mean that UNITA and the FNLA are enemies of Africa," President Amin declared of the OAU recognition. That statement was seen as rejection of some of the stronger MPLA statements against its rivals after they accepted the help of the white South African troops late last year.

"There is room for reconciliation," President Amin said.

He urged countries outside Africa to provide economic aid to the MPLA "now that the legitimate government is no longer in question."

President Amin also said that since the legitimacy of the MPLA government was now established, all foreign troops fighting in Angola should be withdrawn immediately.

After President Amin's announcement today, Togo also recognized the MPLA regime in Angola as the former Portuguese colony's legitimate ruler. Togo thus became the 27th OAU member to grant such recognition.

Regrets Congress Action

Ford Signs Measure With Angola Cutoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (IHT).—President Ford said today he has signed with reluctance a $112.3-billion defense appropriation bill, complaining about its ban on arms aid to the U.S.-backed factions in Angola.

In announcing the action on the measure, which will finance defense expenditure through Sept. 30, Mr. Ford said:

"I am deeply disappointed that the Congress has acted in this bill to deprive the people of Angola of the assistance needed to resist Soviet and Cuban military intervention in their country. I believe this provision is an extremely undesirable precedent that could limit severely our ability to play a positive and effective role in international affairs."

In explaining why he signed the money bill despite strong reservations, he said:

"Because of the importance of the programs which are funded by appropriations contained in this bill and the problem which would be caused by a further delay of this legislation, I shall not veto the bill."

In an interview earlier today, Mr. Ford said that Congress would "live to regret" its failure to support him on aid to the pro-Western elements in Angola.

"I think it was a serious mistake and I think they will live to regret it," the President said. "Congress lost its guts for backing down in the face of the Soviet and Cuban intervention."

He added, however, that he thought Congress "may have learned a lesson" and that the United States thus could speak with one voice if the Soviet Union were emboldened by their success in Angola to be adventurous elsewhere in Africa. "I think it would be very unwise for them to do it," he said.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana later said that Mr. Ford's criticism of Congress "won't hold water."

"They wanted $28 million more. By now, very likely, they would have asked for $50 million," he said.

Sen. Mansfield told reporters that he felt an aggressive policy in Angola would be counterproductive. Asked how the United States could protect its interests there, he said: "What are our interests in Angola?"

The United States, Sen. Mansfield said, "does not have unlimited resources. We have to be realistic, practical and face up to the fact we cannot exert our influence in all countries on all continents."

Lockheed May Be Late on U.S.-Backed Loans

Mexico Joins List of Countries Involved in Company's Bribes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The General Accounting Office has disclosed that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., involved in a worldwide bribery scandal, may not be able to repay its federally guaranteed loans on time. The loan guarantee averted the bankruptcy of the company in 1971.

The GAO's warning became known as another country—Mexico—was reported to have been added to the list of those in which the aircraft builder had paid bribes to facilitate the sale of its planes, according to documents in possession of a Senate subcommittee.

The GAO, the auditing agency of Congress, said in a report on Lockheed's finances dated Jan. 30 that the company had paid about $24.4 million in what the company calls kickbacks. The company said last summer that the amount was at least $22 million. Since the payments were not always recorded and since it is considered impossible to trace them, complete figures may not be obtainable.

Firm's Projections

The report said that, by the company's own projections, Lockheed would not be able to repay its government-backed loans on time.

[In Burbank, Calif., Lockheed denied the report. Lockheed "will, in fact, pay off" the loans within the required legal deadline of before 1978, a company spokesman told Reuters.

[The spokesman said the GAO report was based on partial information released in 1974, information which he said assumed no recapitalization of the company.]

Lockheed is the only company that has received loan guarantees from the federal government. Under an emergency measure passed by Congress in 1971, the company is able to get guarantees of loans up to $250 million. Such loans outstanding last September totaled $195 million.

The GAO said it had prepared the report "to keep the Congress abreast of the company's ability to repay its government-guaranteed borrowings."

"Lockheed's forecast," the report said, "projects operating profits for the 1975-79 period sufficient to maintain the company's stability, but insufficient to liquidate its guaranteed bank loans by the end of 1978—the maximum time provided by law."

The GAO warned that, even so, Lockheed's forecast might be based on optimistic assumptions. The forecast assumes that a plan for bank financing, not yet concluded, will be implemented. More importantly, the forecast includes revenues from foreign sales.

But, the GAO points out, if government agencies force the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S., Other Nations Preparing Moves to Deal With Payoffs

PARIS, Feb. 10 (IHT).—Uproar over the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s admitted $22-million payoffs around the world continued to spread today.

In Washington, President Ford, condemning any illegal bribes offered by U.S. firms overseas, asked for recommendations on what he can do to deal with the question.

The President is leaning toward the idea of establishing a Cabinet-level committee to review the practices of U.S. corporations in this area and the applicable laws, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said earlier that he has requested the Internal Revenue Service to broaden and intensify its investigation of bribes and other improper payments by U.S. corporations.

Probe of Tanaka

In Tokyo, opposition Socialists demanded the appearance of former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka before a parliamentary committee investigating the scandal.

The Japanese Socialist party wants Mr. Tanaka and two of his aides questioned under oath on government decisions which improved Lockheed's chances of winning a defense contract for anti-submarine aircraft.

The Socialists want to add the names of Mr. Tanaka, his former chief Cabinet secretary, Masaharu Gotoda, and a former Finance Ministry budget director, Hideyuki Aizawa, to the list of eight witnesses already scheduled for questioning next Tuesday by the parliamentary budget committee.

No decision has yet been taken on the demand, though the ruling Liberal Democratic party to which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Grumman to Refund Iran $28 Million Fee for Agents

By Lewis M. Simons

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (WP).—Grumman International, Inc., the U.S. aircraft manufacturer, has agreed to pay Iran $28 million that the Iranian government claims Grumman paid improperly to agents on a $2.2-billion contract, Iranian Vice-Minister for War Hassan Toufanian said yesterday.

Gen. Toufanian is in charge of Iran's arms-purchasing program.

He said in an interview that Grumman International president Peter Oram has agreed in writing to pay Iran $28 million against the government's order for 80 advanced F-14 Tomcat fighters.

Grumman was to pay the $28 million to middlemen as commission for obtaining the order for planes that Iran was seeking.

Because Iran wanted those planes, it decided to lend Grumman $75 million to help the company out of its financial difficulties so that the aircraft could be manufactured.

Due and Payable

Gen. Toufanian displayed a handwritten note at the foot of a letter that he said Mr. Oram signed in the general's office June 19. The note states: "The meaning of my signature on this paper is that the total commission due and payable in connection with the sale of F-14, $28 million, will be paid to the vice-minister of war." It was initialed "P.B.O.," Mr. Oram's initials.

(Reached in New York, Mr. Oram confirmed that he had written the note. The letter, he said, was an assignment of a contract to Iran. In effect, it makes the government of Iran the agent entitled to the commission on the deal and eliminates the middlemen.

(Grumman must write off or try to recover $6 million that it had already paid to a middleman. Mr. Oram did not indicate which course the company would take.)

Gen. Toufanian, who has been in charge of buying arms for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

To Ease Community Growth

Giscard Sees 'Directorate' Making Policy for Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 10 (IHT).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has launched the idea of a "directorate" of key nations within the European Community to take charge of Community decision-making.

The President presented his ideas during a small luncheon with French newsmen last week and both Le Monde and France-Soir gave them considerable attention yesterday.

Reaction in other capitals, so far, has been prudent. In London today, a government spokesman declared that there would be no comment on press reports. In Bonn, the government spokesman said that the French President's ideas would probably be discussed during a French-German summit meeting starting Thursday, but that they should be "treated with great caution."

Streamlining

The crux of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's thinking, it appears from the reports, is that the European Community cannot go on growing, taking in new nations, such as Greece or Spain, without some streamlining of decision-making. To a degree, his ideas appear to resemble those launched by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last year, that perhaps it was time to consider a "two-tiered" community.

That notion was picked up in the recently published Tindemans report, which was to be a blueprint for European union. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Premier, who was responsible for the report, has since denied that he suggested any kind of split-level Community. It is clear, however, that his report indicated that Community laggards should not be allowed to brake the others.

Judging from reports of the Giscard d'Estaing luncheon, it was the Tindemans report as much as the possibility of new memberships that has prompted the new French thinking.

Aligning Minority Views

For example, the suggestion in the Tindemans report that the Community define its own foreign policy through the aligning of minority views with the majority, is seen here, according to the luncheon reports, as leading to a dilution, a "lowest common denominator," that would not necessarily produce the best foreign policies. That view also suggests that Paris is often in the minority.

According to the new thinking, what is needed is an inner core suited to make decisions for the whole. This would enable the Community to go on growing, or to develop internal disparities, without slowing down.

The new proposals, presumably, would not break up the Community, but make it more efficient. The directorate might also include some of the smaller nations and ways could be found, the reports indicate, so that it did not appear the big nations were ganging up on the small ones.

The reasoning of the smaller EEC nations, however—in the beginning, the Benelux, but now including Ireland and Denmark —always has been that they joined the Community to increase their weight.

Heated Debate

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ideas are certain to arouse a heated debate within the Community if they are actively pushed. They

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ethiopia Charges Somalia Is Preparing for War

By David B. Ottaway

'Hundreds' of Guerrillas Infiltrated, Nine Police, Officials Reported Killed

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 10 (WP).—Ethiopia has informed a number of African states that neighboring Somalia has begun a "war of subversion" in the southern and eastern Ethiopian provinces and has accused the Somalis of infiltrating agents and guerrilla bands in preparation for the launching of a "full-scale war" against this country.

The Ethiopians believe the situation is so serious that they have drawn up a 39-page memorandum, entitled "War Clouds in the Horn of Africa," presenting their assessment of Somali intentions with supporting evidence that leads them to conclude Somalia "has made a decision to go to war against Ethiopia immediately."

A copy of the memorandum, which was reportedly circulated among some African delegations during the African chiefs-of-state summit here in mid-January, contains a list of incidents that have taken place since Dec. 14 in Ethiopia's southern provinces of Bali and Sidamo and in the eastern Ogaden region, bordering on Somalia. They include the explosion of land mines on roads, attacks on police stations and customs posts, distribution of arms among Issa tribesmen inside Ethiopia and at least two ambushes of Ethiopian drought-relief teams.

Nine Killed

At least nine Ethiopian policemen and local officials were killed in seven incidents occurring between Dec. 14 and Jan. 4, and 20 were seriously injured, according to the memorandum. Among the wounded was a British missionary nurse assigned to a drought-relief project at El Kere, in Bale province.

Western diplomatic missions here have long been aware of most of the cited incidents, and several others as well, and are now watching the situation closely. The U.S. Embassy has evacuated all Americans from the affected provinces following reports that the infiltrated guerrilla groups were "out to get" U.S. nationals in particular.

The evidence so far available here suggests that whatever Somalia's true intentions may be, conditions are rapidly being created for an outbreak of war between Ethiopia and Somalia, and that the coming independence of the French Territory of the Afars and Issas may serve as the pretext for opening hostilities.

In any case, Ethiopia appears convinced that a crisis is now in the making, and Western diplomats here are no longer dismissing the Ethiopian analysis of the situation as overly alarmist and without foundation.

Somalia lays claim to Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region as well as the French territory and Kenya's northern frontier district. These areas are inhabited by tribes of Somali origin (some are even called Somalis), and the Somali government is dedicated to reuniting them in one great Somaliland.

In support of the thesis that Somalia is about to open hostilities, the Ethiopian memorandum states that the Somali armed forces have been in a state of high alert since mid-December.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

ANOTHER FEMININE FIRST—Sue Peterson, the first woman physical education instructor at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., demonstrating a self-defense move. Mrs. Peterson will teach volleyball and unarmed combat to upper classmen and a *self-defense course for women cadets.*

Europe Study Sees Greater Role for Coal

Slow Development Of A-Power a Factor

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Many factors besides the oil crisis of 1973-74, when Arab producers reduced their output, have led Western European governments to reconsider the use of coal, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

After assessing the changes in government thinking, the commission predicted that coal will be meeting about 21 per cent of Western Europe's energy requirements in 1985 instead of only 11 to 12 per cent as had been expected.

This means that coal's share of the total energy supply will continue to dwindle, but at a much slower pace than had been forecast. *From 88 per cent in* 1950, this share fell to 32 per cent in 1973 because imported oil and natural gas were cheaper and easier to handle than home-*produced coal.*

One of the factors that has led governments to rethink the energy problem is disappointment with the pace at which nuclear power has been developed as a source of electricity, the UN economists said.

"Doubts about the continuation of economic growth at past rates and a strengthening commitment to the preservation of resources, energy and the human environment" have also influenced government thinking, it said.

The study put Western Europe's average annual rate of economic expansion between 1976 and 1990 in the 3.2-to-4.2-percent range compared with 4.5 per cent for the 1960-75 period.

The slower growth rate is likely to be accentuated, it is said, by anti-inflationary policies, greater emphasis on services and the protection of the environment, and limits on the availability of manpower and capital.

But the study also foresees that the growth of energy demand will no longer keep pace with the rate of economic expansion. It predicted that energy demand would expand by only 2.7 to 3.6 per cent annually up to 1985.

What the study terms the "new view" of coal is that it improves the security of energy supplies and offers a way to buy time. The competitiveness of coal, both home-produced and imported, has been re-examined over the medium term extending to 1985 against nuclear energy, the North Sea oil resources, natural gas, hydroelectric power and possible new sources of energy.



Associated Press.

SHOW OF STRENGTH—Israeli Army crew readying a U.S.-made Lance missile for firing during a demonstration of the newly arrived weapons "somewhere in Israel." This version of the surface-to-surface weapon is mounted on an amphibious carrier. Lance missiles sold to Israel by the United States have conventional warheads but can take A-weapons. Israel said the first Lances arrived last week and are now operational.

Citing Illness of Mrs. Kissinger

Ankara Delays Negotiations On Reopening of U.S. Bases

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, Feb. 10.—Turkey's government announced today that it was postponing Washington talks on the future of U.S. bases in this country, and cited as a reason the illness of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's wife, Nancy.

Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil had planned to start negotiations tomorrow with Mr. Kissinger on the reopening of the 26 U.S. bases that Turkey closed last July.

But the government said today that Mr. Caglayangil had postponed the trip because of the illness of Mrs. Kissinger. She had surgery Saturday for a stomach ulcer and is expected to need a week to 10 days to recuperate.

Informed sources said that Turkey gave the news of the postponement to the U.S. Embassy on Saturday, shortly after Ambassador William Macomber left for Washington in preparation for the talks.

Offer Said Refused

"We said the secretary of state would make time for Mr. Caglayangil, but the Turks still said no," a U.S. source said.

Today's Turkish announcement said that the minister and the secretary would meet at the earliest possible date that the two governments could arrange.

Observers said that the postponement further dimmed the prospects of a quick reopening of the bases, some of which house electronic equipment for surveillance of southern areas of the Soviet Union.

Ankara closed the installations in retaliation for the arms embargo that the United States imposed after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The embargo has been relaxed but not lifted.

Mr. Caglayangil denied yesterday that Turkey seeks cash benefits in return for reopening the bases.

"The military installations are the property of the Turkish government and subject to Turkish administration statutes," he said at a Senate session on his ministry's budget for the curr year.

"It is inconceivable to sug bargaining on a piece of mot land," the foreign minister s "Now Turkish sentries st guard at the gates and Turkish staff-appointed co manders are in charge of functions of the bases."

Mr. Caglayangil reiterated Turkish position that "the Congress resolution to susp weapons supplies to Turkey d onstrates a very irresponsible of reasoning and outmoded s of global events."

Nevertheless, informed sou said that among several issue be resolved, before the bases reopened, is Turkey's demand a guarantee of $1.5 billion in over the next three years.

New Top Offici In Djibouti Fac Illegal Mass Ral

DJIBOUTI, French Territo Afars and Issas, Feb. 10 (UP France's new high commissi took office in this tense Af territory today and appeals the local political parties peace and concord.

But minutes after the new official, Don Camille d'Orn broadcast his call to the 25 inhabitants, officials of the legal opposition party, the Afa Popular League for Inde dence, warned it will sta mass protest rally tomorro defiance of strict security sures. The rally will protest recent arrest of party leade

Role for Moynihan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 10 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador D Moynihan was delegated by Security Council yesterday to out whether France and Gui insist that it meet on their plaints charging each other attacks.

Thailand Shamed by Exodus Of Women for Illicit Purposes

BANGKOK, Feb. 10 (AP).—Lonely men in Hong Kong, enterprising owners of West German and Japanese bars and operators of massage parlors in Paris are eager to import women from Thailand.

Thai opinion makers have called it a national disgrace, but police officials say it is virtually impossible to stop women—most of them poor, attractive and in their early 20s—from accepting offers to go abroad for illicit purposes.

Thai hostesses, prostitutes and masseuses can now be found in Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, West Germany, Singapore, France and other countries. According to conservative government estimates, they number about 3,000.

Most of the girls leave because they think prospects for them in Thailand are grim and they are likely to have a better future abroad, a bar hostess said in one of Bangkok's teeming night-life districts.

Along the way to their goal of money—and perhaps happiness—they often lose their way in the seedy world of pimps, gangsters and thieves and become problems for Thai diplomats abroad.

In Hong Kong, pimps and marriage brokers recruit Thai women for southern Chinese workers who prefer Thai wives to the sophisticated and, for them, unapproachable Chinese women of the Crown colony.

Thai and Hong Kong officials say that racketeers from Hong Kong promise Thai girls sizable sums—up to $2,500—and provide one-way air fare and travel documents, but deliver only a small percentage of the promised benefits. A Bangkok newspaper has estimated that the matchmaking racket brings in $2.5 million annually.

The generally simple bridegrooms-to-be pay the matchmakers what often amounts to their life savings but are often disappointed when their fiancées or new brides turn on them after being cheated, the officials say.

Hong Kong police received about 100 complaints last year from men whose Thai wives had run out on them, often after fleecing them.

The West German connection focuses more on out-and-out prostitution, although Bonn officials say that some German men seem to find Thai women more compliant than their Teutonic sisters and end up legitimately marrying them.

A good prostitute in West Germany can easily earn about $3,500 a month, seven times more *than she could make in Bangkok,* a West German diplomat here said.

Special Excursions

The movement of certain Thai women to West Germany, where most of them reportedly work as masseuses, is a byproduct of the West German tourist invasion of Thailand.

Germans get so much second-hand information about Thai girls, both from their friends who have visited here and from magazines, the diplomat said, that some pay about $770 for a round-trip to Thailand and many spend their first week with Thai prostitutes in a Bangkok hotel. "It hurts Thailand's name and also presents a bad image of the German tourist," he said.

In Paris, five establishments advertise Thai massages in a city entertainment guide, although only two, in response to telephone calls, claimed that they actually employed Thai women for *le massage thailandais.*

Pierra Vejjabul, an official of the International Union Against Venereal Diseases, said that the best way to prevent the exodus was to provide better jobs and education for certain classes of Thai women. For example, he said, many daughters of poor farmers in underdeveloped rural areas flock to Bangkok, where poorly paid jobs force them into the sex trade.

Mercenary Executions Linked To Man With Criminal Record

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The mysterious "Col. Callan," the man alleged to have ordered the executions of 14 British mercenaries who refused to go on fighting in the Angolan civil war, was once a British Army private jailed for armed robbery.

He was identified today from newspaper files as Costas Georgiou, a Greek Cypriot who came to Britain when he was 5 years old and took British nationality.

The Defense Ministry said Georgiou joined the parachute regiment in 1969, at the age of 18.

In February, 1972, while on active service in Northern Ireland, the 21-year-old soldier was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbing a post office in Clandyboye, near Bangor, with another man. The pair escaped with £93, which was later recovered. Georgiou was dishonorably discharged from the army.

A 'Wild Dog'

A psychiatrist who gave evidence to the court described Georgiou as a "wild dog on a leash."

He was sent to England to serve his sentence, earning remission for good behavior, and then working as a building contractor in North London. He decided to fight in Angola because he was anti-Communist, said his girl friend, 24-year-old secretary Rona Angelo.

Georgiou went out to Angola just after Christmas and rapidly built up a reputation leading African troops and other mercenaries in the National Front for the Liberation of Angola against the Russian and Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The man was described by his girl friend as a "man who would not hurt a fly," by mercenary recruiter John Banks as a "brilliant soldier and a homicidal maniac," and by fellow mercenary Tom Chambers as a "wanton killer."

Originally Spelled Cullin

Georgiou spells his pseudonym Cullin, but when he suddenly became news it came out as Callan, the name of an agent in a television thriller series.

A fellow British soldier who served with him in Ireland said: "He was a very hard man, athletic and handsome. He was a crack shot and excelled at judo. He was very strong, and he had a great will to survive. He was definitely in the army for the action and would have been inclined to stir up a bit of aggro [aggression, violence] if there was *nothing doing. It struck me* at the time he was perfectly cut out to be a mercenary."

There was conflicting information on the fate of "Col. Callan." One report said he had been killed by a fellow mercenary; another said he was wounded but escaped.

Grumman To Pay Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

Iran since 1963, said that he reached a special arrangement with *former Defense* Secretary James Schlesinger Nov. 23, 1973, barring the use of agents in weapons sales.

*Grumman officials have claim*ed that the $38 million, which the corporation agreed to pay to a U.S. company owned by three Iranian-born brothers—Kushang, Parviz and Mansour Lavi—as sales commission, came out of Grumman's own funds.

The agreement between Grumman and the Lavi brothers stipulates that partial payments would be made as the planes were completed and delivered to Iran. So far, Grumman has paid out $8 million, a little more than half of it to the Lavis and the rest to their successor, a New Jersey company, Shaham Société Anonyme, owned by Albert Fuge, a U.S. citizen.

Lowest Price

Gen. Toufanian dismissed the argument that Grumman was absorbing the cost of the commission, "I am charged by his imperial majesty, the Shahanshah, to negotiate in all arms purchases for the lowest possible price," he said. "If Grumman can pay an agent $28 million, then they're not giving me the best price."

Furthermore, Gen. Toufanian said, by involving an agent, Grumman was ignoring "the spirit" of Iran's special arrangement with the Pentagon. "Why didn't Grumman inform the Defense Department about this fee?" he asked.

He noted that two Grumman checks to the agents totaling $6 million were issued April 25, 1975, and that a Defense Department order banning any agents was circulated 17 months earlier.

He also claimed that there was no need for an agent because he had traveled to Bethpage, Long Island, himself to watch the F-14 go through its paces and negotiated the contract personally.

$45-Million Fraud

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (AP).—Two British businessmen were charged today with defrauding Iran of $45 million in two sugar purchases last year.

A statement released by the Supreme Council said that two officials of Tate and Lyle International, identified as M. Atfield and C.A. Paul, were wanted for prosecution on charges of fraudulent dealings. Both were said to be out of the country.

Two undersecretaries in Iran's Trade Ministry, Hussein Alix and Mohammed Ali Safrafi, were also accused of fraud and removed from their jobs.

The Iranian government's investigation of the sugar deals apparently is part of an anti-corruption drive.

Company Denial

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—A spokesman for the parent company, Tate and Lyle Ltd., said, "We totally refute any allegations of fraud or corruption or anything else. That is not the way we do business."

Berlin Escape Foiled

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—East German border guards thwarted the escape attempt of a young man here today, West Berlin police said. The man apparently pulled the emergency brake of a city train running along the border, jumped out and tried to cross the tracks into West Berlin.

Lockheed Likely to Be Late Repaying U.S.-Backed Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosure of who got the company's overseas bribes, "the potential results may seriously inhibit Lockheed's future success in foreign markets and invalidate its current forecasts."

If Lockheed failed to repay its loans on time, Congress could presumably extend the deadline.

The report also disclosed that Lockheed had postponed its annual meeting three times so far because it could not agree with the Securities and Exchange Commission on how much detail it was going to have to provide its shareholders about the bribes.

While the exact total of bribes paid in Mexico is not known, documents in the possession of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations estimate it at $112,000.

In a letter dated June, 1973, Lockheed's agent in Mexico wrote:

"I also add that I consider it of great importance that either officially or otherwise you include a fund of at least U.S. $106,000, subject to proof, to expedite the different approvals, payment orders, to overcome resistance, etc., within the different government dependencies that will take part in this purchase operation, as will the present secretaryship."

There were more details of bribes in *Colombia.*

A letter, written partially in code, by Lockheed's agent in Bogota, Impex Limitada, provides evidence for one of the major fears of the Senate Multinational subcommittee, that foreign officials will buy U.S. military equipment, even if their countries do not need it, in order to get the *bribes offered by the manufac*turers.

Thus, Impex wrote Lockheed's Georgia company:

"[A general] is decided to come to an agreement with us within this year, in order to secure his 'own profit.' With that purpose, he has requested [a colonel] to review again the study so that *[the colonel] may add some spe*cial points which will evidence the necessity of buying more products.

"[The colonel] will perform this study in such a way that it will be very difficult to deny the actual necessity of our program.

"In my letter, I mentioned that the President has requested a reduction in the military budget for 1972 and 1973. But I have found out that [the air force] will not pay attention to it if they can justify their true necessity of more equipment in order to guarantee the national security.

"Just between you and me, this is not exactly true—as you can imagine—but the important point for us is that they want sugar [money] and for that, they are ready to do almost anything."

In acknowledging another message from Impex, a Lockheed official in Georgia cabled:

"We did not forget the additional sugar you need."

Ford Moves On Payoffs

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tanaka belongs, has said that it will not comply. The three other opposition parties are expected to reserve their decision on the Socialist proposal until the original witnesses are heard.

Mr. Tanaka was forced out of the premiership in December, 1974, after a magazine report of dubious financial dealings. He was first publicly mentioned in the Lockheed case after an influential backer, Keni Osano, was named in Lockheed testimony as being helpful to the corporation.

A more damaging reference, which appears to directly implicate Mr. Tanaka, was made by deputy Defense Minister Tabuya Kuko last night.

Out of Normal Channels

Mr. Kubo said that Mr. Tanaka and two associates went outside normal channels in October, 1972, to decide that Japan should buy a foreign-made anti-submarine patrol plane rather than a domestically developed aircraft. Reliable sources say that the only suitable foreign-made plane available was Lockheed's P-3C Orion.

Mr. Kubo later said that his own statements were "inappropriate," because "my imagination was incorporated."

At The Hague, the Dutch government announced the makeup and assignment of a three-man *independent commission to in*vestigate reports that Lockheed had paid a $1.1-million bribe to Prince Bernhard, Queen Juliana's husband.

The commission was expected to take about six weeks to report its findings to the government of Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl.

The three-man commission will be made up of the following senior officials:

Andreas Donner, a judge in the European Communities court, Marius Holtrop, *former* president of the Netherlands Central Bank, and Henri Peschar, chairman of the General Audit Office.

Agent Denies Payments

Hubert Welsbrod, a Swiss lawyer identified as Lockheed's European agent, said today that he had handled payments for Lockheed nearly two decades ago but was convinced none had gone to Prince Bernhard.

"I have not paid, delivered or transferred any money to Prince Bernhard on Lockheed's instructions," Mr. Welsbrod said in a brief statement in Zurich.

In Ankara, Defense Minister Ferit Melen branded as "an insidious affront" to the national prestige reported payments by Lockheed to a local contractor for promotion of its sales in Turkey.

In Stockholm, Sweden's parliamentary ombudsman said today that he was investigating whether Dick Stenberg, commander of the Swedish Air Force, had accepted bribes from Lockheed.

Russia to Boost Coal Miners' Pay

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet government today announced higher pay, a work-week reduction from 35 to 30 hours and increased pensions for coal miners working under *particularly arduous conditions.*

A resolution of the Communist party's Central Committee and the Council of Ministers provided for a 10-per-cent increase in the daily rates of miners engaged in work under difficult conditions. Higher seniority pay is also envisioned, the resolution said.

Coal miners already are among the best-paid workers in the country. Average pay at some mines is around 320 rubles ($416) a month—more than twice the national average for industrial and white-collar workers.

Threat at U.S. Embassy

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 10 (UPI).—More than 600 persons were evacuated today from the 14-story building housing the U.S. Embassy here following a bomb scare, police said.

Ethiopia Says Somalia Rea To Launch a 'Full-Scale W

(Continued from Page 1)

all leaves have been canceled and veterans have been called back to active duty. There has also been a mobilization of Somali troops *along the Ethiopian border,* the memorandum says.

The outbreak of war in the Horn of Africa could easily lead to another U.S.-Soviet confrontation, *since the United States is Ethiop*ia's main arms supplier, while Somalia is dependent on the Soviet Union for all its arms.

In fact, neither country could carry on a war *for more than* a few days, or several weeks at the longest, without direct assistance from the superpower supporting each of them.

Giscard Asks 'Directorate'

(Continued from Page 1)

appear at a time of considerable *concern over the emerging Paris-*Bonn axis within the Community. Other countries will be looking closely to see what kind of support West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gives to the French ideas. The two leaders will meet this Thursday and Friday near Nice for their semi-annual conference.

In one sense, the French ideas parallel those which Mr. Schmidt has promoted. Mr. Schmidt has sought ways of transferring the powers of the European Com*mission to the European Council,* the three-annual meetings of the nine chiefs of government begun last year and so far highly successful.

*Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's reason*ing is that with direct election of the European Parliament scheduled to start in 1978, a European executive body of corresponding weight is necessary to provide the balance. That body, reason the French, already exists in the European Council.

If Mr. Schmidt has thought that the Commission's powers should be more closely subordinated to those of the Council Mr. Giscard d'Estaing now suggests streamlining the Council.

Guatemala Toll: 17,000 Killed, Million Homeless

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—More than one million people—20 per cent of Guatemala's total population—lost their homes in last Wednesday's earthquake, according to the latest official estimate.

The new figure is double the previous estimates.

The emergency committee running the relief effort said the known death toll—the true figure may never be known—had risen to 17,000, while 54,000 people had been treated for injuries.

Aid continued to pour into Guatemala and appeared to be reaching the disaster areas quickly. Reports from the shattered towns and villages north of here said the main shortage was drinking water.

Dutch Court T Of Bribes Offe By Dassault M

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10 —Two Dutch members of t ment testified in court toda the Dutch representative French Dassault aircraft tried to bribe them to get than 100 obsolete Starfight the Dutch Air Force replac Dassault Mirages.

Defendent Jan Botter pleaded innocent to charg bribery on the opening day trial.

Piet Dankert of the party, who is chairman permanent committee of d in the lower house of the parliament, told the court once when he was leavin Botterman's Amsterdam Mr. Botterman grabbed hi and "excitedly" said, "Piet you have got to ask [De secretary-general] François one and a half million gu ($600,000)."

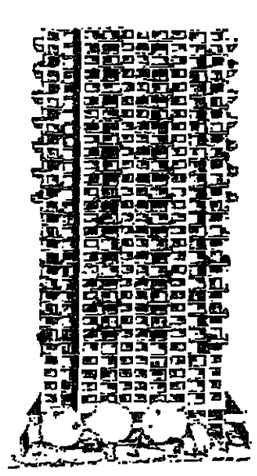
Mr. Dankert said he inf the French newspaper Le M of the incident. A report *Monde led to the Dutch inv*tion of Mr. Botterman.

Defense committee m Wim Keja of the Liberal testified that Mr. Botterman told him he was ready to a $12,000 to the party, "out of pathy for the Liberal caus

Australian Aide Quits Over Election Charges

CANBERRA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Vic Garland, Australia's minister for posts and telecommunications, has resigned after a police investigation was ordered into charges that he breached electoral laws.

The resignation followed claims by an independent candidate during December's election campaign that Mr. Garland, a Liberal, had paid him $Aus 500 ($650) to cover election expenses. The electoral act bars an offer of money to candidates in return for political support.



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News Analysis

Ford Sounding Like Reagan On Tour of New Hampshire

By Lou Cannon

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 10 (WP).—At times last week there seemed to be two Ronald Reagans running around New Hampshire—and one of them was named Gerald Ford.

Consider these statements made by two Republican candidates for president as they campaigned for votes:

• "There isn't an economic problem confronting the country today that is not a direct result of government interventionism . . ."

• "The people are as fed up with the petty tyranny of federal regulations today as when patriots defied the tax collectors over 200 years ago and threw the tea into the Boston Harbor."

• "Some of you, I am sure, have experienced serious difficulty at the not always tender hands of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. I know some of you would like to throw OSHA into the ocean."

• "I don't think we can go on believing that a little group of people on the banks of the Potomac should tell you how to run your business."

The first and fourth statements on this list were made by the former California governor. The second and third statements were made by President Ford.

Defining the Themes

Whatever happens here on Feb. 24, Mr. Reagan appears to have succeeded at least in defining the themes and issues of the 1976 contest for the Republican nomination.

The agreed-on themes are the perils of big, centralized federal government and the perils of defense spending, *except for defense and military purposes.*

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford also agree on a variety of social issues, including opposition to gun control and "busing" children to achieve racial balance in schools. Even on abortion, Mr. Ford has moved closer to Mr. Reagan's position, favoring a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's abortion decision.

The Manchester Union-Leader has used in its daily attacks on Mr. Ford last week—"Devious Gerald," proclaimed a front-page editorial the day the President arrived—to approve his abortion statement cautiously as a step in the right direction.

The congruity of the candidates' positions is both an advantage and a disadvantage for Mr. Ford. The advantage, as a Ford supporter put it, is "that he is already in office and he's doing what the people believe, so there's no reason to dump him in favor of Ronnie Reagan."

Unlike Mr. Reagan, however, Mr. Ford is President of the United States. While Mr. Reagan draws applause by saying that his "best qualification" is that he is not a part of the Washington establishment, Mr. Ford has to take credit for many of the actions of the same government that he is criticizing.

Mr. Ford's address Saturday to 1,200 persons at a Nashua Chamber of Commerce dinner seemed in reality to be two speeches rolled into one. One speech was an anti-government attack on federal spending, regulation and bureaucracy. The other was a point-with-pride speech about such governmental actions as the Railroad Revitalization and Reform Act, which Mr. Ford recently signed into law, or about increases in the administration's budget for nuclear-energy and solar-energy research.

The similarity of ideological content in the two candidates' speeches is partly concealed by profound differences of style.

Mr. Ford delivers his indictment of government in a bland, matter-of-fact tone which suggests continuity rather than change.

The Last Island

Mr. Reagan uses flourishes drawn from past orations such as this one from his celebrated television speech for Barry Goldwater in 1964:

"I think it's time for Americans to realize that we live on the last island of freedom that exists in the world. *If* we lose it here, it's gone forever."

Both candidates seem at their best when confronted with hostile questions, as Mr. Ford demonstrated Sunday before a University of New Hampshire audience and Mr. Reagan showed three days earlier before a less friendly but *still good-natured* crowd at Dartmouth.

In his university appearance and in other question-and-answer sessions, Mr. Ford displayed a calm command of detailed subject matter. Confronted with a complicated question about local welfare accountability, he gave a precise 330-word answer about the way block grants work.

Mr. Reagan rarely replies with the same precision. The former governor's technique is to answer with a disarming smile and a sweeping statement.

In his Dartmouth appearance, for instance, Mr. Reagan asserted that marijuana would cause "brain damage and genetic damage," while Mr. Ford at the University of New Hampshire said merely that *the evidence on* the effects of marijuana is contradictory. Both candidates, however, opposed decriminalization of marijuana.

Evils of 100 Years

The two candidates also took similar environmental positions, suggesting, in Mr. Ford's words, "that we can't make up in a few years for all the environmental evils we have perpetuated in the country over a period of 100 years."

Mr. Reagan added such statements as, "Do you know there are more whitetailed deer in America today than when Washington was at Valley Forge?"

The Ford and Reagan campaigns also differed in style.

Both candidates were effectively walled off from most New Hampshire voters by tight cordons of Secret Service and local police and by an entourage of the press which numbered more than 200 for Mr. Ford and 80 for Mr. Reagan. The carefully arranged Reagan campaign, however, conveyed an *impression* that the former governor was "meeting the people" far more than Mr. Ford did.

Mr. Reagan traveled from town to town in a bus filled mostly with staff and with security agents. He spoke at schools or, as he did at the little town of Cornish Flat, on a makeshift platform of poultry feed sacks.

But Mr. Reagan did not walk the town streets as he had on his first tour of New Hampshire. A staff spokesman said that local residents resented being elbowed out of the way by Secret Service agents or cameramen.



DIGGING OUT—Neighbors helping John MacDaniel (right) to get his car out of a mud-swamped garage in Sierra Madre, Calif., 16 miles northeast of Los Angeles. Heavy rains caused flooding and mudslides throughout Los Angeles basin.

Both Would Reveal Journalist-Agents

Times, CBS Deny Backing CIA Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (IHT).—News executives of both The New York Times and the Columbia Broadcasting System denied last night a Washington Post report that they had supported the CIA's refusal to name U.S. journalists and news organizations who have worked for the intelligence agency.

The Washington Post reported that Central Intelligence Agency director George Bush had met with executives of The New York Times and the Columbia Broadcasting System last week and had "found support" for the CIA's position not to give the names to the Senate Intelligence Committee. The Post attributed *its account to sources within the* intelligence community and on Capitol Hill.

Last night, news executives of both the Times and CBS denied the Post report, saying that they supported full disclosure of the names of such reporters and the organizations for which they had worked while cooperating with the CIA.

But Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of the Times, said that the subject of whether the CIA should disclose such names to the Senate committee "never arose" during a 90-minute meeting *last week with Mr. Bush.*

Urged Disclosures

Richard Salant, president of CBS News, said in a telephone interview that the subject of such disclosures was raised with Mr. Bush by himself and other CBS executives, but that the network officials had "urged disclosure" of the names in question.

The Washington Post report said that CIA officials have told the Senate committee that their decision not to disclose the names had been buttressed by executives for the Times and CBS during *last week's discussions.*

A CIA official who was with Mr. Bush at the meeting with Mr. Sulzberger and other Times *executives said that he also had* no recollection of a discussion of whether such names should be provided to the Senate panel.

The CIA official said that he had no knowledge that the agency had represented to the Senate committee that the Times and CBS executives had concurred in its decision not to make the names available, but added that "it wouldn't make any difference," if they had.

Grocers or Newmen

The agency's position against identifying those who cooperate *with it was firm, the official* said, "whether those involved were greengrocers or newspapermen."

A Senate committee spokesman declined to comment last night when asked whether such representations had been made to staff members there by officials of the CIA.

Mr. Sulzberger said that in the discussion with Mr. Bush the only reference to the relationship *of journalists to the* CIA concerned those that might exist now or in the future.

The publisher said that he *had given to one of Mr. Bush's* aides a letter requesting, under the Freedom of Information Act, the names of anyone associated with the Times now or in the past who had ever had a relationship with the CIA.

Previous Request

In addition to the letter given to Mr. Bush last week, the Times has a previous request under the Freedom of Information Act, still pending with the CIA, for the names of employees of all news-gathering agencies who have worked with or for the CIA in the past.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, the Senate panel's counterpart, disclosed in its still-unpublished final report that until 1973 five reporters working for major U.S. news-gathering organizations had had informant relationships with the CIA.

Those relationships were terminated by William Colby, the former director of the CIA by the end of 1974. The House panel also reported that, as of last year, 11 CIA staff officers were posing as journalists abroad and were working under "cover" provided by some 15 news organizations, some of them major U.S. agencies.

Bicentennial's Commercialism Provokes Major U.S. Debate

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—The nation's Bicentennial is being marked with the sale of Uncle Samwiches, Liberty Bell-shaped whiskey decanters, "Spirit of '76" coffins, red-white-and-blue-striped toilet seats, Minuteman alarm clocks, Patriotic Pink lipstick and Revolutionary *Cherry Pie filling.*

Is the Bicentennial a rip-off?

It isn't a "buy-centennial," John Warner, head of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, said, "but it won't be much of a birthday party if people don't stop complaining *about the normal exercise of the* private enterprise system."

"This commercialism thing is the key issue in the Bicentennial across America," he said. "It is the Achilles heel that could bring the whole thing down."

"Sure I'm discouraged with the toilet seats and the trash" but the government has no authority to limit Bicentennial merchandising, he declared.

Official Sales

Mr. Warner's agency, at the bidding of Congress, is in the selling business itself, producing *commemorative medals and other* historical objects and using the profits to finance national and state Bicentennial projects.

In four years, it has sold $26 million worth of silver and bronze medals and has earned $850,000 from lending its official red-white-and-blue symbol to commercially produced items such as Frisbees, keychains, jewelry, mugs and totebags.

For such activity, and for its encouragement *of corporate* Bicentennial projects, the Bicentennial Administration was given a mock "Tory of the Year" award by the People's Bicentennial Commission, a radical group which has fomented much of the anti-commercialism publicity.

One of Mr. Warner's main concerns is that U.S. citizens' objections to the "buy-centennial" are making it harder to raise corporate funds for worthy Bicentennial projects.

So far, corporations have spent an estimated $50 million on Bicentennial projects such as special television programs, museum exhibits and historical restorations. *Bicentennial officials* are seeking $25 million more.

'Being Smeared'

"Take IBM's funding of the Franklin-Jefferson exhibit," Mr. Warner said. "Take [the] American Airlines and General Foods funding of the Smithsonian's Folklife Festival. This is not rank commercialism, but these people are being smeared."

What infuriates Mr. Warner about anti-commercialism critics is their lack of historical perspective, he said. "The 1876 Centennial was commercialized to the sky," he points out. "They made glassware, china, trinkets, mugs and these things are valuable now. Today's souvenir is tomorrow's heirloom."

The debate over commercialism promises to continue throughout the anniversary year. Last week a group of Texans announced a contest for the National Buy-Centennial Bad Taste Award.

"To be fair to all those who have abused our 200th anniversary, we are asking people from all over the country to send their nominations," the organizers said. "We are certain there are some examples of bad taste we cannot even imagine."

Certain to be in the running is the "Star-Spangled Bang Bang *Act" of the Fontainebleau* Hotel's Boom Boom Room in Miami Beach. From a giant birthday cake a topless woman emerges to the tune of "Happy Birthday, America." A modern Betsy Ross peels off her clothes, rhythmically stitching them into a U.S. flag.

ullivan, Controversial Aide t Pentagon, Is Leaving Post

By George C. Wilson

ASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—eonard Sullivan jr., the conersial Pentagon analyst whose mmendations over the last ade influenced billions of dolworth of decisions on what pons to buy, is leaving his in a few weeks.

r. Sullivan, whose title is assant secretary of defense for gram analysis and evaluation, the Pentagon executive who vides the secretary of defense an independent assessment whether it is worth designing buying ships, tanks, aircraft other weapons requested by military services.

n that position, he often hed with generals, admirals, nse contractors, congressmen senators as well as with his lian colleagues in the Penta- in making judgments on t weapons were worth buy-

r. Sullivan, 50, said last night t he had not been fired by ald Rumsfeld, the newly apted secretary of defense, but leaving by "mutual agreet."

r. Sullivan did acknowledge t there had been some "signal of incompatibility" between Mr. Rumsfeld and him, and added that if he had stayed at the Pentagon any longer, he would have had to work on the next budget.

"Mr. Rumsfeld sets a fast pace and I'm not sure I have the stamina for it," he said. "I've helped him with the transition, as much as I can. And now it's time to go."

Before joining the Pentagon as a tactical warfare specialist in the Office of Defense Research and Engineering in 1964, Mr. Sullivan had been chief of preliminary design at Grumman Aircraft.

Mr. Sullivan's hard-hitting approach offended some powerful lawmakers, including Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who demanded that the Pentagon abolish the program analysis shop as an independent operation under the defense secretary.

"Sully is far and away the most capable senior executive in the building," said one of his admirers at the Pentagon upon hearing of Mr. Sullivan's imminent departure.

Mr. Sullivan's opposition to several weapons programs infuriated executives of a number of aerospace companies doing business with the Pentagon, including some of his former colleagues at Grumman. So his departure will be welcomed in some quarters.

Pocket Calculators Free 'Slaves' Of Slide Rule in U.S. Universities

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP).—Because of the pocket calculator, the slide rule is fast becoming a relic in the electronic age.

"I'd buy one for a souvenir, especially a bamboo one," said Rami Mangoubi, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology student from Egypt. "I'd like to buy one for my son to show him how we had to slave."

Mike Witham, another MIT student, said he has not used one since he was in high school. Another student said he uses one to figure out square roots because his calculator does not have a square-root key.

The calculator, with its easy, speedy and accurate operation, is the reason for the slide rule's downfall. No longer is a slide rule in a leather belt holster the standard traveling gear for an engineering student. Now, it's a calculator in a shirt pocket.

At the Harvard Cooperative Society, a department-store chain serving Harvard and MIT students, calculator sales went from almost nothing a few years ago to more than $1 million in 1975. But in the last six months, said buyer Charles MacDonald, slide-rule sales have slipped to one-fifteenth of their former volume.

He pointed to a stack of boxes containing $4,600 worth of slide rules on their way back to the factory because no one wants them—even at half price.

A California slide-rule maker said the industry's sales declined 75 per cent from 1973 to 1975. The Pickett Industries spokesman said a market remains for specialty slides rules—those used in field artillery, in aerial photography and in the machine-tool industry.

Sales also remain fairly strong in slide rules costing less than $5. The Pickett spokesman said. "Many colleges still require students to learn how to use slide rules in lower-level classes. So they go out and buy the cheapest ones they can find."

SLA Members Also Beat Her, She Testifies

Miss Hearst Alleges Sexual Attacks on Her

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Patricia Hearst took the witness stand yesterday to testify that she was threatened, beaten and sexually assaulted by the band of terrorists who kidnapped her in February, 1974.

But at one point, at the insistence of her lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, she invoked her constitutional protection against self-incrimination when the prosecutor began to question her about notes in her handwriting that appeared to indicate she had reconnoitered a bank for the Symbionese Liberation Army in the months before her arrest.

The 21-year-old newspaper heiress, testifying with the jury absent, accused her captors of coercing her into joining them in the robbery of a San Francisco bank, the charge for which she is on trial. And she said that even after six of them were killed in a shootout with Los Angeles police, the remnants of the group—notably William and Emily Harris—controlled her conduct until she was arrested.

In a soft monotone, she acknowledged that she had opportunities to flee, but said she did not because she feared being killed by either the SLA or law-enforcement authorities.

Why didn't she escape when she had a chance? asked U.S. Attorney James Browning.

"Because I did not feel I would be able to go anyplace," she replied.

She answered questions for nearly four hours at a hearing to decide whether the jury should hear some of the most crucial evidence against her—SLA tape recordings and the testimony of a witness who heard her confess to the bank robbery.

Further testimony was expected to be followed by arguments on whether to admit the evidence. There was no indication when U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter would rule on the question, which could determine in large measure the path to be taken by the trial.

Miss Hearst admitted that she had robbed the Hibernia Bank on April 15, 1974, but said she was forced to do so by her captors.

"I was told I would be killed," she said, and, under questioning, said she had been assaulted by someone she once described as "the gentlest, most beautiful man I've ever known."

"Did you have any affection for William Wolfe?" Mr. Bailey asked her.

"No," she replied.

"Did William Wolfe do anything to you?" Mr. Bailey then asked.

Miss Hearst paused and then said softly, "He assaulted me sexually."

Mr. Bailey asked how long after her kidnapping this occurred and she said, "About one month."

"Was he the only one?" Mr. Bailey asked.

"No," came the reply.

Miss Hearst also testified that:

• Her captors prepared scripts and forced her to make several tape recordings taking responsibility for crimes, denouncing her parents and professing her allegiance to the SLA.

• The Harrises had repeatedly *threatened her life and Mr. Harris* had beaten her, giving her black eyes "four times." After the kidnapping, she said, her captors had cut her hair to the length of one inch, transported her from one hideout to another in a garbage can concealed in a car and imprisoned her for weeks in closets. For 10 days, she said, she was forced to lie in her own body wastes.

• Political activist Jack Scott, his wife and his parents had transported her from the West Coast to a Pennsylvania farmhouse during the period she was a fugitive. Mr. Scott, she said, had brought her back alone to Las Vegas, where she later met the Harrises. Contrary to published reports, Mr. Scott had never offered to return her to her parents, she said, and the Harrises had told her they would "find her" if she escaped.

• She was so dominated by the SLA that, when she saw from a parked van that the Harrises were about to be arrested at an Inglewood, Calif., sporting goods store in May, 1974, she instinctively began firing a rifle toward the store to rescue them. "I just did it," she said, "and if I had not done it and if they had been able to get away, they would have killed me."

But why didn't she just walk away?

"Because if I walked away, the other members of the SLA would have come looking for me and I felt the FBI was looking for me too."

• Later, she said, she and the Harrises sat in an Anaheim, Calif., motel room, watching on television the shootout between the police and their six companions. The news announcer, she said, repeatedly speculated that she herself was in the burning hideout, dying with her captors.

*At one point during the hear*ing, Mr. Browning handed Miss Hearst the sawed-off .30-caliber carbine he says she used during the bank robbery and subsequent acts. With no hesitation, she took the weapon in her hand, examined and identified it as the one she carried in the bank and easily pulled back its bolt.

Mr. Browning, in cross-examination, cited inconsistencies in what she said on the witness stand, what she had said in an affidavit filed by her attorneys after her arrest, what she said on the tapes and what she said, or wrote, in SLA manuscripts found by authorities in September.

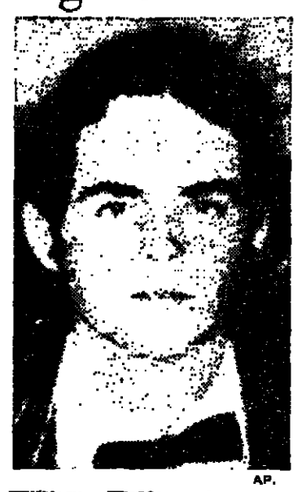
But Miss Hearst did not waver. In the tapes and manuscripts, she said, she was coerced by the SLA. And, as for the affidavit, she said she had signed it at the insistence of attorney Terence Hallinan, who is no longer representing her, despite the fact that she pointed out errors in the document to him.

Mr. Browning persisted. Why *did she volunteer accurate per*sonal information, pertaining to her family and her education at a private school, to the SLA for its tapes and manuscripts?

"I don't know," she replied.

After Miss Hearst had completed her testimony, Margaret Thaler-Singer, a clinical psychologist appointed by Judge Carter last fall to examine the defendant, told the court that Miss Hearst had told her that when she was booked at the San Mateo (Calif.) County Jail she had listed her occupation as "self-employed urban guerrilla" because she had been told to do so by Mrs. Harris.

Miss Hearst said she had been forced to make a tape recording admitting a voluntary role in the bank robbery and that it was made in a closet lighted only by a flashlight held by one of her captors, Donald DeFreeze, an escaped convict who called himself "General Field Marshal Cinque."



AP.

William Wolfe, who was accused by Patricia Hearst of sexually assaulting her.

Bentsen Quits As '76 Contender, Except in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP).—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen withdrew as a national contender for the presidency today, saying he would confine his campaign to his home state.

"After studying the results of the early caucuses, I do not think it would be either useful or productive to continue campaigning across the nation," the Texas Democrat said.

Sen. Bentsen, who will be 55 tomorrow, said he would be on the *presidential "ballot in Texas and* in Texas only."

He became the second announced Democratic presidential aspirant to withdraw from the race. Former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford announced last month that he was withdrawing completely because of financial problems in his campaign and was returning to his job as president of Duke University.

Sen. Bentson is finishing his first Senate term and faces a challenge in the Democratic primary in May from former *Texas A&M economics professor* Phil Gramm, 33.

Romania Urges Nations to Act On Helsinki Pact

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (IHT).—The Romanian parliament has sent a special appeal to the par*liaments of all government signa*tories to the Helsinki agreement calling on them to "play an important role toward solving questions relating to security and cooperation in Europe."

Sources here believe the Romanians are being used as a stalking horse for the Soviet Union, which is itself disappointed with the poor progress détente has made since the Helsinki "final act" was signed last summer.

"To reach a lasting peace in Europe," the Romanian letter says, "it is necessary to take practical measures for demilitarizing the continent." It also calls for "the reduction of armaments budgets, the liquidation of foreign military bases on the Continent, the withdrawal of all troops to within their own borders, and the abolishing of military blocs."

Experts Heard In Pasolini Case

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Two psychiatrists testified here yesterday that the 17-year-old youth who confessed to killing film director Pier Paolo Pasolini is so mentally and emotionally immature that he cannot be held responsible for the crime.

The two testified at the trial in Juvenile Court that Giuseppe Pelosi, who admitted to killing Mr. Pasolini after refusing homosexual advances made by the director, had not reached a level of maturity sufficient to understand fully the events he is on trial for.

The psychiatrists described the former baker's assistant as culturally and socially deprived and said the lack of affection shown by his parents had retarded him in developing a complete personality.

3 Blasts in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A nightclub and three cars were damaged by three explosions here during the night, police said. There was no indication of who was responsible.

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At Least 2,000 Peasants Arrive Each Day

Crowded, Ill-Equipped, Cairo Nears Collapse...

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (WP).—A thousand years after its founding by conquering warriors of the Fatimid Dynasty, this city still bears the name they bestowed on it: Al Qahira, "The Victorious."

But it is a misnomer now, full of unintended irony, for today Egypt's chaotic, crumbling capital is more accurately described, in the words of a frustrated U.S. businessman, as a "city on its knees."

Burdened by more than 8 million people, most of them poor, and crippled by lack of funds, poor maintenance and antiquated public utilities, Cairo often seems to be on the verge of collapse.

The liberalized economic policies of President Anwar Sadat and the downfall of Beirut make Cairo the logical choice as the Arab world's business and political center, which Egyptian officials would like it to be. But that is a role the city is ill-equipped to play. Beneath a boom veneer of luxury shops and imported automobiles and Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants, Cairo is a tottering municipality where millions live marginal lives in squalid surroundings.

Struggle to Live

At least 100,000 people are believed to live in a part of Cairo called The City of the Dead, a vast cemetery that homeless squatters have turned into a city of the living. Untold numbers make do without real jobs, scratching out a living by selling gadgets or nuts or ballpoint pens at makeshift sidewalk stands.

For the ordinary citizen of Cairo, living in some of the world's most densely populated neighborhoods, virtually every aspect of life can be a wearing struggle. Passengers have to fight their way onto unsound trams or cling to the outside. Long lines form at the state-subsidized food stores where rationed essentials are sold. The shabby offices where underpaid officials dispense the permits and licenses and stamps characteristic of Third World societies are scenes of chaos, while well-paid expediters representing the privileged classes go to the head of the line.

Much of the population lives in mud-brick hovels, or among their goats and sheep in rooftop shelters devoid of water or electricity. Where utilities exist, water supply is erratic and fails altogether in some neighborhoods during the summer.

Symptoms of the critical overcrowding are everywhere. Lecturers at Cairo University address 500 students at a time, half of them standing for lack of chairs. Fist fights erupt over parking places. Sidewalks in downtown areas are clogged with people so others take to the street, adding to the donkey carts, pushcarts and bicycles already blocking the frenetic traffic. The din of blowing horns is deafening, and pollution hangs heavily in the air.

System Breaks Down

At times parts of the system break down altogether, as on a recent morning when a truck whose cargo was stacked too high ripped down the overhead wires of a main trolley coach line. Not only did all the coaches come to a halt but hundreds of people were left stranded at stops all along the line with no way to find out what was happening and no alternative means of transportation. It was a week before the line was repaired.

The only public service that functions efficiently is garbage collection, which is carried out by armies of small boys using baskets and donkey carts. Virtually all trash and garbage are reused in one way or another after being sorted by people who literally live amid the garbage, so it is a valuable commodity.

The rich, who ride no buses and wait in no lines, have frustrations of their own. It is not uncommon for an apartment renting for $1,000 a month to be without water or electricity for days at a time. Plumbing is leaky at the best addresses. Telephone service is primitive. Airlines are overbooked. Good schools have waiting lists for enrollment.

Middle-aged residents wistfully recall a time before the 1952 revolution when the city was elegant and graceful. It is neither today. Even the great monuments of Pharaonic and Islamic culture are shabby and neglected, despite the country's dependence on tourism for income. The Mohammed Ali mosque is used as a warehouse.

Population Growing

Egyptians and foreigners generally agree on the causes of Cairo's plight. One is that the economic policies and military demands of the Nasser era diverted the country's funds so that nothing was left for maintenance or expansion of the physical plant. And at the same time, the population of the city quadrupled. It is still growing at 4.6 per cent a year, twice the growth rate of Egypt as a whole.

In her book "Cairo: 1,001 Years of the City Victorious," historian Janet Abu-Lughod wrote, "Growth from migration has come primarily from rural areas where illiteracy is greatest, health conditions poorest and preparation for participation in the modern economy least adequate . . ."

"Thus the current crises arise out of the need not only to keep pace with the population increase but actually to outdistance it to meet remedial needs as well," she said. Far from being able to make gains, however, city officials are struggling just to keep pace with Cairo's expanding problems.

Amin Abdel Hafez, governor of Cairo, said it was the government's objective to limit the city's population to 10 million, but admitted that it is not clear how this can be accomplished, especially with an estimated 2,000 peasants arriving each day from Upper Egypt alone.

Want Decentralization

The only real hope, Mr. Hafez said, lies in prompt execution of the government's policy to spread industry and government offices around the country, instead of concentrating them in Cairo. "For the last 30 years," he said, "industrial development has concentrated here industries and enterprises and government offices that have nothing to do with Cairo. Why should the Ministry of Agriculture be in Cairo?"

The condition of Cairo is no small matter to the Sadat government, because the key to Egypt's economic recovery is foreign businessmen who are frustrated and discouraged by Cairo's antiquated public services, the lack of telephone and telex lines, and the inertia of the bureaucracy. Many say they are unwilling to accept in Egypt the kinds of frustrations they encounter in Saudi Arabia or Libya, for example, because the potential for profits is so much less.

Foreign bankers and corporate executives are not happy when discussing the problems of working in Cairo. The city has no office buildings, so businesses are forced to set up in converted apartments where the electric wiring cannot power their air conditioners or duplicating machines and where clients must climb the stairs when the museum-piece elevators fail.

It is difficult to telephone across the street, even for the fortunate few able to obtain a telephone line. Calling the home office is nearly impossible. No telex lines are available, despite repeated government promises. Apartments are scarce and overpriced. Visitors and clients cannot find rooms in the few good hotels. The mail service is unreliable.

"They ought to have spent at least three years rebuilding the infrastructure before inviting foreigners to come in here and be put off by these conditions," a prominent publishing executive said recently.



Associated Press
One of Cairo's modern hotels overlooking Nile River. Arab League building at the right.

But a Class of 'New Pashas' Still Manages to Strike It Rich

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The head of a small government-owned factory who is renting his $38-a-month apartment for $1,150 to foreigners and whose wife has just opened a boutique for imported fashions is well on his way to becoming one of the new class of Egyptians who have struck it rich during the last two years.

They are called "fat cats" or "new pashas" and they have been denounced in the National Assembly and have become the subject of daily articles and cartoons in the press. One writer proposed to "slaughter" them all.

But the new class is a by-product of President Anwar Sadat's new liberal economic policy, which is supposed to attract foreign capitalists to Egypt. The regime clearly does not know how to cope with the abuses of this policy without being accused of reversing it and scaring off would-be investors.

There are now 500 millionaires in Egypt, according to the politicians and newspapers, and the actual number may be higher. Much of this wealth is recent.

Quick Sales

The largest single group of newly rich in Cairo are real estate owners and speculators who buy and sell in quick succession. Many of them are not Egyptians but other Arabs from oil-producing countries. Anybody who owns a building site suitable for construction or who has a building—even an apartment—is potentially rich.

For example, one plot of land that was worth $50 a square yard in 1973 changed hands recently for $1,000 a square yard.

Then there are those who have hard currency and use it to import foreign goods that they sell for huge profits. A 2-year-old law enables anybody to bring in goods worth up to $12,000 without having to explain where he got the foreign currency to buy them.

The get-rich-quick prescription thus is simple. Everyone in Cairo knows it. But few have the means to carry it out, and this is causing envy.

A handyman who can spend only half a dollar a day on food for his family said: "I have no education but I could do it easily. What I need is a trip to Tripoli or Kuwait. After I pay back the ticket and the cost of the goods I brought, I have some 500 [Egyptian] pounds (about $1,250) left. This means I can make a second trip. After the third trip I have a bank account and start buying goods with my own money. After the fifth trip I bring back a car. And after a year I buy my first apartment. Then I'll be a fat cat."

The 45-year-old factory head mentioned earlier—let us call him Aziz though this is not his real name—stuck close to this prescription. He arranged his first break three years ago, soon after the Israeli war. Foreseeing the shape of things to come, he moved his family into a modest boarding house and sublet his apartment, furnished, to a foreign diplomat for $400 a month, $362 above his own rent, unfurnished.

A year later, with more foreigners coming in, he doubled the rent. Now the apartment is rented to oil-rich Arabs from the gulf for $1,150.

With the proceeds Aziz bought a ground-floor room the size of a one-car garage in Zamalek, Cairo's smartest residential section. His wife, without previous experience, has opened a boutique selling some imported dresses for as much as $500 apiece. A majority of her customers are visiting Arabs.

Now Aziz plans to buy an apartment in one of the new high-rise buildings on the Nile and soon the family will move out of the boarding house.

More than 30,000 furnished apartments are rented to foreigners, mostly Arabs from abroad, in this fashion at exorbitant prices, specialists say.

The landlords pay the government no taxes. Profits from the many new shops also are largely untaxed.

Aziz pays taxes only on his $600-a-month salary as manager of a state-owned enterprise, a post he obtained about 10 years ago when Gamal Abdel Nasser was president.

Aziz may be a "fat cat" Sadat-style, but he is also a fairly typical upper-level bureaucrat Nasser-style. Many of the newly rich Egyptians got their positions under Nasser. Others just managed to hold on to enough private funds to be ready for the opportunities of Sadat's liberalization when they presented themselves.

Tax evasion is made general and, some say, mandatory by a law from the Nasser days that puts a 95-per-cent tax on all income above the equivalent of $25,000 a year.

"Of course I wouldn't declare my income if I had one. It would be suicide," said a journalist who, like all wage earners, has to pay tax on his $400-a-month salary. He adds that only the wage earners whose tax is collected at the source are paying income tax.

The unrealistic tax law is now under review, but the authorities fear that the abolition of the 95-per-cent levy on high incomes would be misunderstood as just another measure favoring the rich.

There is conspicuous consumption, as the new class flocks to the restaurants and nightclubs of the luxury hotels where an evening may cost many times the monthly wage of an average office worker.

A middle-level civil servant earning the equivalent of $400 a month recently threw a party that he said cost him $2,000, including champagne and imported smoked salmon. The party was for a friend who wanted to "establish connections." Many of the guests were foreigners.

Any Egyptian who is able to set himself up as a consultant guiding foreign businessmen through the labyrinth of Egyptian bureaucracy is a potential "fat cat."

Sometimes what is conspicuous consumption in Cairo would look precious elsewhere.

A 5-year-old boy struts down the street in custom-made flared slacks, a leather overcoat and a muskrat Davy Crockett cap clasping a toy saxophone. His mother wears a fur-lined suede coat. Both had a carefully groomed look. None of their clothing was available here two years ago, and none is within reach of 99 per cent of Egyptians even now.

The most prestigious status symbol, of course, is the gleaming new car—a Mercédes-Benz for the head of the family, perhaps another for his wife, while junior drives a U.S. sports car.

Economists estimate that 4,000 new private cars are being imported every month. Upkeep of a car costs about $60 a month, which is what a university graduate usually earns on his first job.

Basque Gunmen Slay Second Man Within Two Days

MADRID, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Suspected separatist gunmen today shot and killed a man in the second slaying in two days in the Basque region.

News reports identified the slain man as Juan Galarza, 37, of the town of Cizurquil near San Sebastian. The reports said the gunmen apparently mistook Mr. Galarza, a mechanic, for the town's mayor.

Yesterday, the mayor of Galdachno, located near Bilbao, was shot to death. Today, the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), a separatist underground group, claimed responsibility for that killing.

The government of King Juan Carlos has officially recognized the Basque language and set up a commission to examine the granting of some rights of self-administration to the region. But many Basques think the government is moving too slowly.

Orange Order Office Destroyed in Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A bomb explosion and fire wrecked the international headquarters of the Protestant Orange Order here today.

The bomb was believed to have been planted by the Provisional Irish Republican Army. It was left in a music shop on the ground floor of the four-story headquarters by two armed men who gave a brief warning.

Niger Appeals For 200,000 Tons Of Food Supplies

NIAMEY, Niger, Feb. 10 (AP).—The government of Niger yesterday launched a world appeal for 200,000 tons of emergency food supplies, saying a "tragic situation" was developing in which 1.2 million of its 5 million inhabitants faced serious malnutrition.

A government official told diplomats that the food supplies should arrive before the rainy season starts in May. Otherwise, he said, distribution to country areas would be a major problem.

There appeared to be serious differences between Niger and donor nations as to how much food was really needed. But there were reliable estimates that 70,000 tons of food would be needed before May to meet the worst of the problem.

Albert Baron, regional director for the U.S. Agency for International Development, has said that the last Niger crops, badly reduced by irregular rainfall, had been attacked by rats and locusts causing heavy damage.

But the call for 200,000 tons of food aid was contested. A UN Food and Agriculture Organization mission in December put the requirement at 108,000 tons, a figure Mr. Baron said he believes "still stands."

S. African Population

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 10 (AP).—Blacks outnumber whites in South Africa 6 to 1, according to a survey done at the University of South Africa. Of the total population of 24,936,000 at the end of 1974, 17,761,000 were African, 4,168,000 were white, 2,307,000 were of mixed race and 719,000 were Indian.

3 Reported Arrested In Attempt on Bokassa

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 10 (AP).—Three leaders of a plot to assassinate the Central African Republic's President Jean Bédel Bokassa at his capital's airport last week have been arrested, his government said on its Bangui radio this week.

Mr. Bokassa escaped uninjured when a hand grenade was thrown at him, in an attempt to start a coup d'état, a communiqué said. It identified the plotters as an army major; his brother, a senior civil servant at the Ministry of Tourism, and an army lieutenant. It said they fled Bangui airport after the attempt but were later arrested.

Marxism Followed at Home

Mozambique 'Pragmatic' in Foreign Policy

By Dial Torgerson

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 10.—President Samora Machel's government increasingly shows signs of being ruled by ideology on a local level and pragmatism in international affairs.

Internally, the Frelimo government is driving toward Marxist goals—nationalizations, land seizures, harassment of the former Portuguese ruling class—with a zeal that disregards practical considerations.

But on an international level, it is doing more business with the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia than did the Portuguese before independence on June 25.

Landlocked Rhodesia sends most of its exports through the Mozambique port of Beira and exports from South Africa's rich Transvaal are shipped mostly through the port here at Maputo. Mozambique's biggest source of revenue is tolls on the Rhodesian railroad, which Frelimo guerrillas were attacking a year ago, and the port fees.

When Mozambique was still a colony, the Portuguese evaded United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia's white supremacy government by letting the Rhodesians mislabel crates, file false certificates of origin or use fraudulent manifests.

Many African states assumed that after independence Mr. Machel would halt the Rhodesian shipments, refuse the South Africans the use of his ports and let guerrillas cross into the white-ruled nations. Instead, things have become easier for Rhodesian and South African shippers.

The railroad cars lined up at the port here bear freight plainly marked with its Rhodesian and South African origins. South Africans hold most of the important jobs in Maputo's port.

Mr. Machel pledged to stop Mozambicans from taking jobs in South African gold mines "as soon as jobs can be found for these people in Mozambique." But since independence, the number of Mozambicans in South Africa has risen from 100,000 to 150,000.

The gold the mines send to Maputo to hold for the miners' return is a chief source of liquidity for the government, which sells the gold on the free market and pays off the miners in the weak local escudo.

Frelimo will soon start selling electricity from the huge Cabora Bassa Dam, now nearing completion, and the only real customer for its production will be South Africa.

As for guerrilla action, so far the border has been quiet. Frelimo is apparently happy to let its white-supremacist neighbors help finance what Mr. Machel calls "the period of national reconstruction." But he also has warned his people to "accept economic sacrifices to build a new society—to make the new African man." He has vowed to make Mozambique "the first fully Marxist state in Africa."

The upheavals accompanying Mr. Machel's overnight nationalizations of July 25 have been costly.

He nationalized medicine and doctors left by the score. There were 250 here two years ago; today there are 15 qualified Mozambican physicians. They, 100 medical students and 30 members of North Korean, Chinese and Bulgarian medical teams are trying to care for 8 million people.

In an attempt to educate the masses, the state took over education. Not only did most of the teachers leave the country, but so did thousands of middle-class people and expatriate workers who feared a drop in standards.

Mr. Machel nationalized the legal profession and the breakdown in law and the harassments and intimidations that followed helped convince many of the remaining 50,000 Portuguese (down from 200,00 two years ago) to leave, taking with them skills of key importance for the economy.

Last Wednesday, in the speech in which he changed his capital's name from Lourenço Marques to Maputo, Mr. Machel also nationalized all privately owned real estate and attacked whites, Asians and mixed-blood Africans. The speech is sure to accelerate the departure of more mid management and technical perts.

Tourism is dead. Mozambiq once a playground for Rhodesi and South Africans, is now most impossible to get into. Ag culture is stricken. Farms sei from Portuguese owners communalized are not yet fu tioning. Milk is scarce beca dairy cows were slaughtered food, eggs are scarce beca hens were killed for the sa reason and there are long li for bread and meat.

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Russian Aid Flights To Vientiane Resume

BANGKOK, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Soviet Union has resumed aid flights to Vientiane to ease "economic difficulties" in Laos, Vientiane radio reported yesterday.

A broadcast monitored in Bangkok said two Soviet transport planes flew in goods from Hanoi over the weekend and that the flights would continue. The radio said the aid was "a positive contribution to settling the economic difficulties caused by the unilateral closing of the Laos-Thailand border [in November] by the Thai power holders."

Obituaries

Percy Faith, 67, Composer And Conductor of Hit Songs

VAN NUYS, Calif. Feb. 10.—Percy Faith, 67, one of North America's leading popular-music composers, conductors and arrangers, died here yesterday of cancer.

Born in Toronto, he began his career as an arranger-conductor with Canadian radio early in the 1930s. He moved to the United States in 1940 and became prominent on radio shows.

In 1950, he joined Columbia Records as musical director of its popular division. More than 45 of his recorded albums were made for that company.

His arrangements of "Because of You," "Cold, Cold Heart" and "From Rags to Riches" helped singer Tony Bennett win three gold records. "My Heart Cries for You," which Mr. Faith composed, won a gold record while launching the singing career of Guy Mitchell.

Mr. Faith's first film-scoring effort, "Love Me or Leave Me" in 1955, brought him an Academy Award nomination. He received other awards for his albums.

When he was an 18-year-old student at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the clothing of his 3-year-old sister caught fire. He beat out the flames with his hands, which were so burned that he could not continue his preparation for a career as a concert pianist.

© Los Angeles Times.

Harvey R. Macmillan

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Harvey R. Macmillan, 90, a millionaire lumberman who helped build this Canadian province's forest industry into the biggest in the world, died here yesterday. He dona millions of dollars to educatio and religious institutions.

Ennio Zelioli Lanzini

CREMONA, Italy, Feb. (UPI).—Ennio Zelioli Lanzin Christian Democrat who president of the Italian Se from 1967 to 1972, died of a st on his 77th birthday Sunday

Bruno of Hollywood

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT Anthony J. Bruno, 82, a ref photographer of stage, sc television and opera nota who was known as Bruno of lywood, died Friday in Bri port, Conn. His home wa Trumbull, Conn.

Poland Amends Its Constitution

WARSAW, Feb. 10 (Reuter Poland's parliament today proved constitutional amendm to emphasize the country's Soviet orientation and reinf its Communist society.

There was one abstention first for several years—w deputies of the 345-member (parliament) voted the cons tional changes into law. abstainer was Stanislaw Stom a member of the five-man g of Independent Catholics.

Mr. Stomma, one of the p ment's most senior deputies, believed to be expressing hi servation at the lack of cons tional guarantees giving rights to Catholics and Com nists, a frequent church compl

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A Feminist View of the Alimony Question

'I think it does the women's movement an injustice to take away from these women the possibility of income. Men are taking advantage of this. They are saying if you want to be an equal person, you can't have support.'

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT).—Are feminists opposed to alimony?

Apparently many of them are, or think they should be, and that applies to both younger and older women.

Should feminists be opposed to alimony?

A number of feminist lawyers who handle divorce cases answer with an emphatic "No."

"I don't think what feminism is about, or what the women's movement is about, is giving up what we theoretically have," said Emily Goodman, who will handle only women in divorce cases.

But what is alimony? is today, rarely a lifetime annuity, particularly for younger women. And it is rarely perceived as such by women involved in divorce.

Limited Support

An increasing number of younger women, with and without children, and some of their older counterparts are asking for a division of assets and for support for a limited time to enable them to complete their education or train for jobs.

Miss Goodman, who has been practicing since 1968, said she did not believe in economic dependence on anybody, but that independence must be measured against certain frameworks.

"The reality of our economic and social structure is that women have been made economically dependent on men," she said, "and it is the exceptional situation where women have achieved economic independence."

A number of feminist lawyers agreed that many of their divorce clients were intimidated by the "myth" that feminists are opposed to alimony.

"Some women are embarrassed to ask for it, they are defensive about it, and apologetic," Miss Goodman said.

Suggests It

"I'm not sure a lot come in asking for it, but I sure suggest it," said Kristin Booth Glen, a self-described radical feminist who handles divorce cases.

"If you get away from the word alimony, the concept is a fair one," according to Diane Blank, a partner in the feminist law firm of Blank, Goodman, Rone & Stanley.

Miss Blank prefers to think of alimony as deferred compensation for contributions to the home. Janice Goodman, another partner in the firm calls it severence or retirement pay. Miss Glen finds "maintenance" a more acceptable word.

"If you asked husbands, right at the beginning of a marriage, if they wanted their wives to be completely economically independent, I don't think most of them would say yes," Emily Goodman said. "Husbands don't want wives to be completely independent during marriage — only after it breaks up."

When it does break up, the lawyers agreed, most women are left either dependent or with the possibility of earning considerably less money than their husbands.

Imperative

"Take a woman in her early 40s who hasn't been trained for anything and who can't compete in the job market," Miss Goodman said. "Her remarriage prospects aren't as good as her husband's, she may lose the right to her husband's social security, she has no pension or health scheme of her own. These are the women for whom alimony support maintenance is imperative.

"I think it does the women's movement an injustice to take away from these women the possibility of income. Men are taking advantage of this. They are saying if you want to be an equal person, you can't have support. And some judges operate as though there already is equality, imposing on us an ideal that doesn't exist."

The lawyers outlined three situations common to many of their clients.

In one, a young woman dropped out of school and took a job to put her husband through college.

"He acquires a profession, affluence, status and, most important, future income which she will not be part of—and no one will compensate her for the loss of education," Miss Goodman said. "These women may look for compensation, reparation—a lump sum or a certain amount to get them resettled—and then a certain number of years' support while they educate or train themselves in a profession."

In another situation a young woman continued with her job after marriage. "The chances are that she has not only been working at her job outside the home, but at the homemaking job inside the home," Miss Blank said. "She's had two jobs and there's a feeling she should be compensated for it; in these cases, she usually doesn't want support, except perhaps for a short period to get herself together."

Working

The third situation is that of an older woman who worked in business with her husband and never got paid, or who invested her life in her husband's career, joining certain clubs, taking part in certain activities, entertaining, etc.

One of the lawyers said: "If she helped him build up a business, there should be a buying-out arrangement of not only half the value of the business but of the income the business is still producing. If she's helped build up his career, it's the same as a business—she's entitled to an income from it."

Kristen Glen noted that very often alimony, particularly in New York, was a distribution of assets accumulated during the years of marriage but held in the man's name. The courts in New York can't dispose of property; if all the assets are in the husband's name, the court cannot give the wife any percentage.

Patriarchy

"The frequency with which assets in a family are held by men is staggering," Miss Glen commented. "I see smart women, tough women, and I never cease to be amazed. Everything is in the man's name."

"We live in a patriarchy where women are traditionally discriminated against," Miss Glen continued. "One example might be the 55-year-old woman who helped her husband build his business, and who raised the kids, and then gets divorced. If two men had been in business all those years, there would be some kind of arrangement where each would get a share of the business and the income would go on. But the woman, even if she gets something out of it, loses it the minute she remarries.

"What does that tell you? It says that in this society women basically are the property of men, and that alimony is given so she won't be a public charge until she remarries and some other man takes over. Women are chattels. Why should she lose half the business she helped build, or the income she's entitled to, if she remarries?"

"The problem in New York is that a wife, after 10 or 15 or 20 years of marriage, can walk out of that marriage broke, no matter what she contributed," Janice Goodman said.

"Women understand, and can be directed to see, that they aren't getting alimony in the traditional sense but repayment to enable them to start a new lifestyle. But there is still a feeling among the men that it is they who have worked, and they don't see what contribution the women made."

Miss Goodman noted, too, as did the other lawyers, that a substantial portion of child support is often tacked onto alimony because the tax structure allows alimony as a deduction from a husband's income.

Not Covered

And, observed Emily Goodman, no matter what the name, the amount allowed for child support rarely covers the child's needs.

"It ends up with the wife contributing more because she feels guilty saying no to the children," Miss Goodman said. "It becomes a real pattern of self-sacrifice."

A number of support agreements now have escalation clauses, she said. The most common are those based on the rising cost of living, on the rising costs of the children as they grow older or on the husband's rising income. The last provision is often made, Miss Goodman said, because a husband may not be able to afford much at the time of the divorce.

"Over the years, he earns a lot more and still support is based on his original ability to pay," she said.

Miss Glen said, however, that a number of support agreements she had prepared also included a de-escalation clause for men, based on the woman's increasing income.

Don't Pay

According to Joan Goldberg, a lawyer who has been practicing 26 years, "both alimony and child support are meaningless because so many don't pay."

"There will be the elimination of alimony in my lifetime," she said. "It will be replaced with community property and child support. But I'd like to see everyone who gets married take out an insurance policy that would insure payment of support in the event of a divorce."

Miss Goldberg said that none of her clients wanted an annuity for life.

"Those who want alimony all feel guilty, guilty at not being able to manage without it," she said. "I say, 'You know you are entitled to certain things.' In every case, when a woman does not want alimony, I suggest educational benefits or a lump-sum settlement."

"I don't know anyone who likes alimony," said Emily Goodman. "I'd prefer that our economic and political situation made alimony obsolete and unnecessary.

"As it is now, alimony has to be evaluated on an individual basis, but you have to start with the point of view of women needing support, and then subtracting the exceptions."

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The Anatomy of an Entertainer

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 10 (IHT).—Raquel Welch made her stage debut in Paris this weekend at the Palais des Congrès, inaugurating a tour that will take her to Madrid, Caracas and to Rio de Janeiro where she will be queen of the carnival.



Raquel Welch
. . on stage.

As cinema addicts know, Miss Welch is beautiful and sexy and these attributes are to the fore as she leaps from screen to stage. With her outré wardrobe she is something to see. This is emphasized by the titles of her songs: "I've Got Eyes" (which she describes as a "bad-girl" number), "When I See You," "I've Only Got Eyes For You," "The More I See You."

In her transition from one theatrical medium to another Miss Welch realizes two of her dreams. The first is her suppressed desire to be in a Xavier Cugat-style musical film. Fulfilling this ambition, she indulges in an imitation of Carmen Miranda, proclaiming that there's a lot of coffee in Brazil. The second is an anxiety dream. In this, she fancies herself the fumbling sidekick of a vaudeville team who gets in the way of the hoofers. In this sketch—skillfully choreographed by Joe Layton—she receives excellent support from her dancers, Larry Merritt, Sterling Clark and Richard Byron, and displays an inkling of comic gifts.

The Welch voice, though of limited range and lacking the volume of prominent music-hall stars, meets the requirements of the selections pleasantly. But the show's accent is on the Welch anatomy, an accent that is none too refined.

* * *

Bank robberies have been staged on the screen of late almost as frequently as they have been staged in banks. "Dog Day Afternoon" (at the Biarritz, the Publicis Champs-Elysées and the Boul' Mich in English) is the dramatization of an attempted heist that took place in Brooklyn in 1972.

Just before closing time on a sweltering August afternoon, two hoodlums invaded a branch bank. Their robbery was ill-timed as most of the money in the vaults had already been transferred and before long the police were banging on the doors. Trapped by their miscalculations, they held the office personnel as hostages, bargaining with the authorities for ransom and a getaway plane. As the film is a suspense thriller and as you may not recall the details of the actual case, it would be unfair to divulge them.

The two bad men are not the regulation underworld types. The dominating figure is played by Al Pacino. He is a foul-mouthed braggart who, though married and the father of two, has gone through a mock marriage with a female impersonator. This left-hand bride's psychiatrist has recommended a sex-change operation. The robbery is to finance the surgery. Pacino's partner in the robbery (John Cazale) is a demented creep, unnaturally calm and intent on committing murder and suicide if plans go awry.

Director Sidney Lumet has the situation well in hand and bestows a gripping intensity to this melodrama out of the headlines, rendering the robbers and their frightened prisoners plausible and treating the street scenes before the besieged bank in documentary fashion. At times Hood No. 1 comes out to harangue the authorities to the cheers and jeers of the onlookers and is nearly murdered by the beau of one of his captives. Al Pacino conveys his frenzy in a remarkably sustained characterization and John Cazale is appropriately chilling as his comrade.

"El Chergui" ("Wind of the East" at the Seine in Arabic) is an interesting novelty. A Moroccan film, it is neither an imitation of the Egyptian soap operas nor of European models.

Set in Tangier, it attempts to expose the bondage of Arab women, slaves of male supremacy, illiteracy and superstition. A housewife neglected by her husband, who is about to take a second bride—as the Islamic religion allows—seeks to hold her faithless mate by resorting to witchcraft, conferring with wizards, preparing love potions and placing hex scribblings under her master's pillow. Moumen Smihi has succeeded in staging with strong neorealism the desperate struggle of the woman against the background of her country before its liberation. The result is a work that may mark the beginning of a national cinema. Leila Shenz—seen in "Remparts d'Argile" and in the Cannes prize winner "Chroniques des Années de Braise"—scores as the heroine.

* * *

With the recent "Mio Dio, Come Sono Caduta in Basso" and "La Donna della Domenica," Luigi Comencini has gained an international reputation, but he has been one of Italy's outstanding directors since 1946. A reminder of this is the belated appearance here of "A Cavallo della Tigre" ("Riding the Tiger"—at the Studio Medicis and the Elysées-Lincoln in Italian), a jolly picaresque comedy about a jailbreak and the adventures of a band of escaped convicts. It is in black and white, but only this betrays its age—it was shot in 1961. Nino Manfredi as the dim-witted jailbird and Mario Adorf, Gian Maria Volonte and the French actor Raymond Bussières as his runaway companions are engaging comedians.

* * *

"The Visitor" has just come to Paris—it is at the Hautefeuille and the Elysées-Lincoln in English. An arresting and absorbing motion picture, based on Brian Moore's novel "Catholics," it concerns the battle of theological liberalism and traditionalism (IHT, Nov. 14, 1974). This is a film of brave originality and high intelligence.

Chemicals for Cathedral

COLOGNE, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Cologne Cathedral is to be sprayed with a chemical to protect it against environmental damage, according to a West German government spokesman. The chemical, which took three years to develop, should protect stonework for 20 years.

OPERA IN LONDON

Domingo in a Doubleheader

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—Apparently insatiable in his quest of new worlds to conquer, Placido Domingo, having recently added Verdi's "Othello" to an already extensive and demanding repertoire, is now tackling both Turridu and Canio in the royal opera's production of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

An unanticipated hazard in this rare, but not unprecedented, enterprise was exposed on Saturday when Domingo phoned the opera house early in the morning to say that he was feeling under the weather and would be unable to sing the scheduled matinee. This meant finding not one replacement, but two, which proved to be impossible. Fortunately for all concerned, the tenor took a turn for the better in the course of the morning, and phoned again at noon to say that he would sing.

Whatever had been the nature of his indisposition, there was no sign of it in Domingo's singing, once he had got a slightly sagging account of the off-stage Siciliana behind him in the Mascagni curtain-raiser. From then on he was about as close to the ideal Turridu, vocally, visually and dramatically, as can be imagined. Not of this village Romeo could any Santuzza say, as Marie Mazarin once said to a histrionically apathetic John McCormack: "If Turridu had conducted himself as you do, I would have had no occasion to complain to his mother of my condition."

If anything was missing to make the whole performance, against Zeffirelli's marvelous Sicilian set, as exemplary as Domingo's Turridu, it was suitably Latin partnership. Pauline Tinsley sang strongly as Santuzza, and Heather Begg and Gillian Knight did all that they were supposed to do as Mamma Lucia and Lola, but all three were immutably Anglo-Saxon.

Domingo could rejoice in Latin support in "Pagliacci," with Adriana Maliponte an earthy, sexy Nedda and Gian-Piero Mastromei a lumbering and burly-voiced Tonio. But brilliantly sung as his Canio was, including a memorably plangent high B at the final reprise of "A ventitre ore," the role is not cut quite to his measure as Turridu is. There is no reason why he should not sing both, but when done together his excellent Canio is shaded by a superb Turridu.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page — Wednesday, February 11, 1976 *

U.S. Aid and Diplomacy...

Should U.S. economic aid to individual foreign countries depend on the political stands taken by those countries at the United Nations? The issue was most recently raised by votes in the General Assembly last autumn on such diverse matters as Puerto Rican independence, the role of the UN in South Korea and, most inflammatory in the public mind, the condemnation of Zionism as a form of racism.

It figures in the strategy pressed so strenuously—and controversially—by Ambassador Moynihan in his recent publicized memorandum to the State Department.

Secretary of State Kissinger has set up a special office to keep running watch on the voting patterns of third and fourth-world governments which receive or request U.S. development assistance.

The implication is obvious: Governments which support the U.S.-favored positions on various issues could be "rewarded" with more *sympathetic consideration* for pending requests: governments which take contrary positions could be "punished."

The difficulty with this approach comes in attempting to implement it in a manner that is fair, and consistent with the long-range global interests of the United States.

Already it has become evident that some countries are simply too important to U.S. interests to be "punished" for offending votes. Such a strategy can be applied only against the weak—and these countries may well be the ones with the most legitimate need for development aid. Tanzania and Guyana, for instance, were among the first to experience "postponement" of aid programs after the General Assembly votes.

...Guiding Principles

Two principles must be fundamental in the structuring of U.S. economic development aid. First, such aid cannot be regarded as a gesture of munificence, a worldly show of noblesse oblige for which expressions of gratitude are expected.

It is in the most basic and long-term interests of the United States itself that orderly economic development proceed in poorer regions of the world; programs for population control, agricultural progress and such are of importance to the future of the United States as well as to the developing countries.

Secondly, it has long since been demonstrated that economic aid with direct political strings attached is inefficient, unreliable and often counterproductive. The United States discovered this fact in the 1950s, the Soviet bloc soon thereafter; perhaps the newly rich Arab oil producers will before long experience the same disillusionment.

Any close correlation between a government's behavior at the UN and the extent of its U.S. aid could justifiably be called an attempt by Washington to buy votes—precisely the accusation leveled by many Americans upon the Arab states after the anti-Zionism vote.

Governments of the developing world must realize that the richer nations have accepted responsibility—in their own interests—for development aid in the aggregate, but the *decisions on how a total package is to be* divided among individual countries involve complex political, economic and technical judgments.

No government that consistently flouts principles of political behavior which the United States considers important can expect a *sympathetic hearing here whenever* it needs help. Nor does the application of a blatant double standard for the Western world and the Communist states improve the standing of any country.

That much said, it would still be *short-sighted* and destructive of this country's *long-term interests if on-going economic development* aid were to become a weapon in the day-to-day conduct of foreign policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Challenge to Détente

The politics of a presidential election year, superimposed on a long series of conflicts between the White House and Congress over everything from Vietnam to Angola, has eroded the basis for a bipartisan foreign policy.

That backdrop of domestic division has not lessened the need to establish some consensus on how best to handle this country's troubled relations with the Soviet Union.

In his latest series of speeches, Secretary Kissinger has pointed out that the Soviet-U.S. relationship has been altered fundamentally by the demonstration that both countries now possess a capability for conventional military action far from their own shores.

This new strategic situation, with which the United States will have to live indefinitely, may prove even more difficult to manage than the capability for mutual nuclear destruction over which Washington and Moscow have been negotiating for years.

The distant projection of Moscow's power and influence, which has given a new meaning to the phrase "Soviet imperialism," now stretches from the waters around Japan to Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Middle East, Africa and Cuba.

At the same time, a coordinated drive for accession to power is being mounted by the Communist parties of southern Europe, all making pledges to democratic methods and independence from Moscow that may be purely tactical.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko wrote last September that Communist forces have now a "visibly increased preponderance" that may enable them to "lay down the direction of international politics." Whether or not they can depends primarily how the United States and its allies react.

In these circumstances, the management of détente—or what is left of it—is taking on a complexity with which as yet the U.S. foreign policy debate has hardly begun to deal. Coexistence in the nuclear era is an obvious necessity. Maintaining the equilibrium in Soviet-U.S. nuclear forces through the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) remains the highest priority objective.

And a beginning is needed in conventional arms limitation, both in Central European ground forces and blue-water naval forces. But beyond that charter, objectives become hazy.

The current distrust between the administration and Congress virtually immobilizes the United States in initiatives to strengthen détente or to resist Soviet military moves. Kissinger's own prescription for the future calls for a sophisticated mix of "firmness and conciliation, strong defense and arms control, political principles and economic incentives."

The principles are beyond question. It is over their execution that the country now divides and the presidential candidates go vague. If the coherence in foreign policy that will be impossible this year is to be restored once the election is over, the central problem of how to carry it out must be faced in the coming debates.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Man in China

With Hua Kuo-feng, the helm of the Chinese administration has been taken by a man of the younger generation about whom very little is known in the outside world. His appointment may well represent a compromise between the moderate supporters of the Chou En-lai line and the power-hungry "cultural revolutionaries" from Shanghai. Hua's position will no doubt depend on whether he succeeds, like his predecessor, in achieving harmony and cooperation between the various factions in the party, between the administration and the army, and between the central government and the regions. In foreign affairs Hua is an entirely unknown quantity, but as a trusted henchman of Mao he may be expected to continue the "revolutionary diplomacy" prescribed by the aged Chairman. His past history as agricultural specialist and interior minister suggests that he may instinctively throw much weight into domestic affairs and the economic development of China. But it remains to be seen whether he is capable of consolidating his position and that of his country in the world at large.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

The appointment of Mr. Hua, from Chairman Mao's native Hunan, who was brought to Peking in 1971 from his provincial party *secretaryship to direct the campaign against* Lin Piao's plotting, brings in a less abrasive man, a compromise candidate for an interim period. But how long will the interim be? Many senior leaders in Peking must be *heartily sick of it.* And it can be doing no good to China while the uncertainty lasts.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

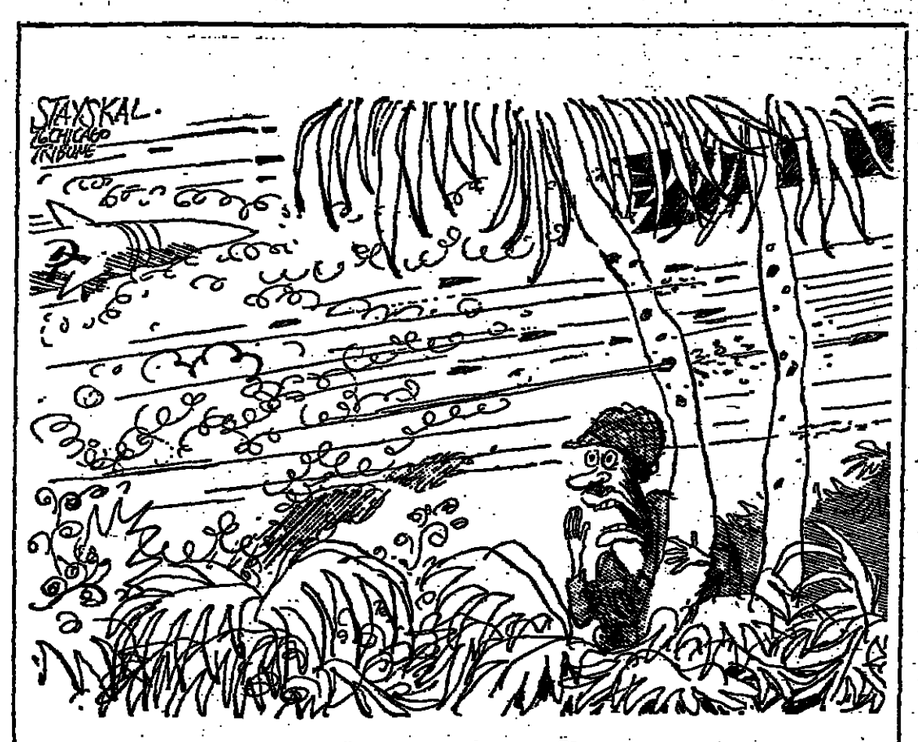
February 11, 1901

PARIS.—Only a few years ago the automobile exhibition was a small annex to the annual cycle show. But now, the difference between the meagre display at the Galerie des Machines and the wonderful collection of automobiles at the Grand Palais is something truly startling. In no other industry has such rapid growth taken place. This is the transportation of the future, and the future is with us now.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1926

SHANGHAI.—Commercial interests, representing 14 nations, have launched a Constitutional Defense League, which plans to carry out a systematized campaign of propaganda and education against the attempts of the Third *International to sovietize China.* It is announced that the League has a substantial financial backing and pledges from America and Britain, and hopes to spread all over the world.



'Détente, Anyone?'

The U.S. and UN After Moynihan

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—The approaching end of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's eight-month caper at the United Nations will force President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger to grapple anew with an enduring problem: How to use the U.S. mission to the UN in the shaping and conduct of foreign policy.

Kissinger had evidently become *disenchanted with Moynihan's* tactics. Yet, the secretary must have known that Moynihan would operate as he did, given the abundant opportunities in the big glass house for generating publicity, scoring delicious debating points and rising hell generally.

At any rate, Pat Moynihan, though doubtless the most florid performer, was not the first U.S. representative to the UN to go his own way occasionally, either on style or policy, to the discomfort of the State Department and the White House. His performance merely raises again the question of what manner of person should head the U.S. mission.

Unique Status

Part of the difficulty arises from the unique status of the U.S. mission. It can be neither a second State Department, nor *simply another U.S. embassy,* though it has characteristics of both.

It cannot be another State Department because the original one has enough trouble coordinating and administering foreign policy and trying to insure that the United States speak with a single official voice.

It cannot be just another embassy because it works in an organization of 144 member states trying to deal with myriad problems right across the international spectrum, and that offers the biggest ongoing international political show on this imperfect planet, however repetitious, exasperating and downright outrageous this may on occasion become.

A related trouble with the chief delegate's post is that it is often bestowed as a consolation prize for a disappointed or defeated politician, or as a highly visible halfway house for political comeback or advancement. Thus, the president makes the appointment with fanfare and hyperbole that the recipients take too seriously.

Started in '45

President Truman started the hyperbole in 1945 when he appointed Edward R. Stettinius the first U.S. representative to the UN and said, "It's the highest post in the gift of the government." In truth, Truman was mostly concerned to remove Stettinius as secretary of state, in which post, at that time, he was next in line for the presidency.

Henry Cabot Lodge accepted the *job of chief representative after* losing his Senate seat in Massachusetts to John F. Kennedy in 1952. His close ties to President Eisenhower enabled him to operate in an uninhibited manner that *Moynihan might have envied*—but that Secretary of State Dulles deplored. Lodge then ran for vice-president with Richard M. Nixon in 1960, emphasizing his UN "victories" over the Soviet *Union.*

Adlai E. Stevenson wanted to be President Kennedy's secretary of state, *but was offered only the* UN post. He found that his advice was often ignored on policies *he then had to defend,* and he was humiliated when he rejected charges of U.S. complicity in the *Bay of Pigs fiasco only to discover* they were true.

Under President Johnson's awesome persuasion, Arthur J. Goldberg left the Supreme Court to accept the job in 1965—with outsized expectations like those of earlier representatives as to the impact he could have on U.S. policy and what he might accomplish for peace. His achievements were considerable, but he quit in frustration after 33 months.

Clout

President Nixon took a new approach in 1968 by appointing Charles W. Yost, career diplomat and UN veteran, "for the duration." But Yost, though highly esteemed by diplomats, had no political base and was entirely ignored by Washington on the most important of foreign policy problems, Indochina. After only two years, he learned from the press that he was to be replaced.

This experience of a career diplomat, along with those of more ambitious public figures who have held the job, suggests the desirability of certain qualities for the U.S. envoy to the UN. Obviously, he ought to be someone of recognized political or intellectual clout—one who will be heard with respect, both at the UN and in Washington, on Capitol Hill as well as the State Department and White House.

But he should be devoid of ambition for elective office, wise enough not to regard himself as coequal of the secretary of state, and skeptical of promises that he will always have direct access to the president.

And if Washington is serious about the UN, the U.S. representative should be able to explain to Americans what the UN is and what it is not, what it can do and what it is unreasonable to expect it to do; above all, why it is imperative for the United States, despite the defeats and abuse it absorbs, to continue to work within this microcosm—imperfect though it is—of our world as it exists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Shrine to Socrates

If the report from Athens (IHT, Feb. 4) is confirmed and Prof. Vanderpool has indeed found the jail in which Socrates was kept when he was obliged to drink the hemlock, may I suggest that a splendid occasion presents itself for affirming man's noblest spiritual values—as well as adding to the cultural and tourist treasures of Greece.

Why not make the prison a permanent and universal shrine to the memory of the great philosopher and all those martyred in violation of the right to *intellectual integrity and private* conscience?

Would Unesco be interested in sponsoring such an enterprise?

THIERRY DE WITZWEILER.
Paris.

U.S. Policy Muddle

James Reston's article (IHT, Feb. 2) on "Foreign Policy Muddle in the U.S." discusses an old subject but one to which the United States must find new direction in the first place and, secondly, establish guidelines of national interests which go beyond party issues. We owe this to ourselves and to the shrinking free world outside our borders.

We continue to accept the situation that no major political *decisions* will be made in an election year. The illusion that we live in an "impenetrable fortress" is still with the majority of our lawmakers. This naiveté, which has deep roots, is continually being exploited by the Communist world. They know what they are doing but we do not and time is running out. Unless we *start thinking—and acting—like* statesmen instead of politicians, we should cease laying claim to world leadership.

B.H. HEDBERG.
Luxembourg.

Monumental Blunders

Muddled "conceptual" policies followed by inept actions ruined —in one stroke—the relationship *between the United States and* three countries: Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. Architects and executors of this diplomatic "masterpiece" would in most countries have been held accountable for such monumental blunders and would be almost certainly ousted.—Why not in the United States?

CONSTANCE GAVARES.
Biel, Switzerland.

U.S. Veto in UN

The editorial on the Security Council debate on the Middle East (IHT) reveals surprising *ignorance. You describe as "a* new element" the proposal that the Palestinian refugees should be given the right "to return or be compensated for land now in Israeli hands." But this is precisely what was promised to them *in the General Assembly Resolu*tion 194 (III) of December, 1948, and that resolution has been reaffirmed year after year ever since. On every occasion the United States and other Western governments have voted in favor; presumably they meant what they said.

When the Security Council referred in its Resolution 242 of November, 1967, to the necessity "for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem", it must surely have had in mind the implementation of this long-standing commitment. *In a UN* context, what else could have been meant?

JOHN REDDAWAY.
London.

'Subversive' Poet

Remember that John Walker article *"A 'Subversive' Poet in* Search of Gigs" (IHT, Nov. 28)? Well, the subject, Mike Horovitz, *who had then recently published* a "New Departures" anniversary edition, has asked me to let IHT readers know that his address is Bisley, Stroud, Gloucestershire GL6 7BU, England.

B. GATES.
Paris.

New Hampshire View
Ford, Reagan Faults

By David S. Broder

CONCORD, N.H.—Republican voters in the first primary state are having a hard time making up their mind between President Ford and Ronald Reagan, not because they admire them both so highly but because they perceive quite clearly the shortcomings of both men.

That was the main lesson Jules Witcover of The Washington Post and this reporter learned in four days of intensive, in-home interviews with some 64 Republican voters around New Hampshire last week. That finding is confirmed by professional pollsters working in this state with whom we discussed our findings.

That means two things. It means, first, that the Reagan-Ford contest, which entered its last two weeks literally too close for the pollsters to call, can be tipped decisively by a misstep or adverse development for either one in the few days before the Feb. 24 voting.

Chance for Democrats

It means, second, that the Democrats have a strong chance of carrying this state, which they have won only once in the last seven presidential elections, against either Reagan or Mr. Ford —with the obvious implication that they also have a good chance of winning the general election nationally. If, that is, they can nominate a candidate without tearing themselves apart.

The immediate focus of interest is whether Mr. Ford, the unelected President, can win his first-ever contest outside Grand Rapids against the challenge of the glamorous former California governor.

That depends almost entirely on whether the developments in Washington and in the campaign in these next few days are helpful or harmful to the President. He is viewed here, by most Republican voters, as a good fellow whose performance inspires little confidence—a man buffeted by a partisan Democratic Congress, dominated by an increasingly controversial Henry Kissinger, a President who has yet to put his own stamp on the office he inherited.

'A Bad Start'

"He got off to a bad start by pardoning Nixon," says James Therrien, a Rochester electrician. "The Congress puts him in a bind all the time."

"He's a good skier and a good football player," laughs the Rochester mechanic Tom Ducharme, "but he doesn't seem to have the control a Kennedy or an Eisenhower had. When they wanted something put through Congress, they got it. Ford has to fight all the way. . ."

Given this picture of impoten Ford is peculiarly vulnerable bad news and, conversely, partic larly in need of more good ne like last week's drop in the u employment rate.

But Reagan has liabilities his own which cannot be eas overcome. The movie-star ima lingers, reinforced by the Hol wood trappings of his campai wardrobe and entourage. T word-of-mouth on his record governor is not wholly flatteri and the Ford campaign has s ceeded in planting doubts in so voters' minds about the prac cality of Reagan's plan to trans responsibility for many dome programs from the federal gove ment to the states.

Most important, Reagan coming through to Republicans a doctrinaire conservative— fending the proposition that l vate industry, private medic and private power companies the best guardians of the pu interest. There are a lot progressive Republicans in N Hampshire who don't swallow t line from Reagan himself or even more conservative back the Manchester Union-Leader Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr.

While the Ford-Reagan prim has been free from acrimony still dramatizes a serious dan to the GOP. For, time after ti we found Republican voters l peeking past their two fla contenders to see what the D ocrats might have to offer.

View of Carter

Jimmy Carter is particul attractive to many of the Re licans we interviewed, and would not be surprising to him draw some write-in vote the GOP primary from those have found his managerial proach and fresh face attract There are also some Republi who cite Birch Bayh and Mo Udall as examples of the enc and innovation they find lac in their own candidates.

What New Hampshire sugg for all these reasons, is that Democrats have a real opportu to win in 1976—if they do throw it away in their own-m nation struggle.

Jack Braley, a chef who in Kinston, told us why he distinclined to vote for e Mr. Ford or Reagan. "The A ican working man is looking somebody with less talk and do," he said. "I've been a publican for as long as I c vote. Maybe it's time fc change."

The Reign in Spain: I—Change

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—More has changed in Spain during the two months since Franco's death than is generally realized either here or abroad. Not only has the monarchy been restored but it is deliberately seeking to establish itself as an institution rather than the credo of one man, as Francoism was regarded.

King Juan Carlos, recognizing that such a shift in national thinking habits cannot be achieved within a few short weeks, nevertheless appears to be stressing concern with movement and progress, neither too fast nor too slow. He has apparently determined that the crown shall be acknowledged as above all Spaniards, disregarding groups or factions.

He seems to have used Franco's disappearance as a means of gradually diminishing the influence of extreme *right fascist* vestiges. Now that the general is dead, the latter have no symbol in whose name to speak and they are politically on the wane.

Despite the ferment among workers desiring a greater share of Spain's depressed economic intake and among Basque and Catalan autonomist groups, the government has tried to keep its cool. It follows a rule of permitting public manifestations as long as demonstrators don't violate the law. When they clearly do so, they are curbed.

The regime takes heart from certain factors. Externally, it feels strengthened by a new relationship with the United States, recently confirmed by visiting U.S. senators. It is said that Juan Carlos expects to visit the United States next June for the Bicentennial celebrations—something Franco would never have done. This typifies a fundamentally altered psychological relationship.

The King is also believed to be emotionally and politically encouraged by support from his father, the Count of Barcelona, who had previously made rival claims to the throne. Within the next month the count will probably renounce such claims in order to strengthen the monarchic institution.

Even the small but fanatical Carlist movement representing a distant royal branch reportedly has been splintered. The Carlist claimant's brother is rumored to have split with him and to be preparing a move to northern Spain abandoning pretensions to kingship.

At the same time, despite anti-regime manifestations, some groups of society give an impression of moving more openly into the Juan Carlos camp. The armed forces (except for a small faction) appear to be taking this direction despite their bitter disappointment with a decision to abandon the Spanish Sahara. Most of the clergy, whose hierarchical majority is now plainly liberal, seems to be following suit.

Juan Carlos has already taken some steps that could quietly affirm a new role for the Spanish King. These include an attempt to withdraw from direct association with any particular cabinet and *to assume a referee's posi*tion on vital national issues.

He arranged a subtle com-

promise at the very start of reign last December. This more or less insisted on its a new president of the C (parliament); he presum foresees increased importa that body. In exchange he s to leave Premier Carlos Navarro in charge of the Cab to appease nervous conserva

This move actually pro the camouflage of Franco's premier's name while placi key ministries active suppo of the King's choice and a ing the appearance of n shifts. Furthermore, Juan los no longer presides at Cabinet meetings—as did Fr Instead he keeps his dis from the Cabinet as a bod though meeting frequently individual ministers.

While thus affirming his to represent an institution government and also above tion, unlike Franco, Juan C has left the door open for Council of the Realm to re replacement of Arias if future crisis should make convenient.

There have already been siderable changes here alth most of them were accompli with sufficient subtlety to fanning flames of resent among a public accustomed two generations to a la apolitical life. The press ha come much more free. The a liberty of political expre (as for example a major C tian Democratic meeting that would have been unim able last year.

In two months Spain has b moving toward progress. I lies at the end of this journ still unknown and a vital tion remains: How to get economy going. Some cynics we aren't sure where we're l ed but we're on our way. N theless the government doe pear to have a map. If it stay calm—and encourage people to do so—the target proached may yet be stabil

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European Firms Put Off Spending on Equipment

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Plagued by overcapacity, rising costs, political uncertainties and fickle demand, Western Europe's industrialists are taking a very cautious attitude toward investment in new plant and equipment.

That is bad news for governments anxious to see a decline in unemployment, but administrations in most countries are not doing much about it at present—beyond pursuing generally expansionary monetary policies.

In the absence of major government incentives, European industrialists will have to find stimulants for investment in the natural course of the business cycle. In many countries, this will probably take months before these "natural" incentives appear.

The Common Market Commission expects investment outlays in the region as a whole to rise only 0.5 per cent this year, following declines of 6.5 per cent in 1975 and 2.4 per cent in 1974. Economists disagree about the consequences of slow rate of investment growth. Some think its a good thing, arguing that the relatively low rate of capital spending at present will prevent the current economic upswing from peaking too fast. This, they say, will prolong the duration of the recovery and keep inflationary pressures to a minimum.

Other economists fear that failure to invest now will result in inadequate capacity later when demand improves. The result, they contend, will be more rather than less inflation. Advocates of greater investment also cite the need to create more jobs.

While economists debate the implications of investment trends, businessmen try to assess whether spending is profitable or prudent in the current circumstances. Many find it not.

Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest chemical company, said recently it has postponed the start of its 1976 capital spending program until there is confirmation of a revival in the economy.

French estimates of spending on new plant and equipment vary considerably. The government believes outlays will rise 5 per cent this year, but the private sector thinks otherwise. The Paris Chamber of Commerce, in a recent report, agreed that the government will increase outlays 5 per cent in the public sector, but it said investment by private enterprises will decline 2 per cent this year because of unused capacity and poor demand prospects.

The French central bank said industrialists are hesitant to buy new production machinery because of weak profit margins, growing foreign competition and a still depressed international environment.

The West German government is another relative optimist on the investment outlook, forecasting a 6 to 7-per-cent rise, in nominal terms, in spending for plant and equipment this year. On the same basis, German investment fell 2.4 per cent in 1975 and 2.1 per cent in 1974.

French Bank Gives Support To the Franc

Intervention Reported Elsewhere in Europe

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Bank of France today gave heavy support to the franc, estimated at up to the equivalent of $350 million, as speculative pressures kept European currency markets in turmoil.

The central banks of West Germany, Britain, Belgium, and possibly the Netherlands and Denmark as well, were reported to have intervened to keep currencies stable.

Yesterday's devaluation of the Spanish peseta, coming after the sharp uncontrolled drop in the Italian lira, intensified the unrest.

Realignment Seen

The main cause of the upheaval is suggestions on currency markets that the strong European currencies, notably the West German mark and the Dutch guilder, will have to be realigned against weaker members of the joint European float, and particularly the franc.

The mark today rose to the top of the float, the system under which eight European currencies maintain fixed parities among themselves but float freely against others.

In Frankfurt, the West German central bank bought $22 million at the currency fixing to support the dollar, which slipped to a six-month low of 2.5515 marks. It also had to intervene on behalf of the French franc and to a lesser extent the Danish crown.

Bank of France sales of dollars and marks today brought the total spent in defense of the franc to well over $1 billion since the French currency first came under pressure three and a half weeks ago.

As the French central bank intervention gathered force today the support operation began to have the desired effect. The dollar gained during the morning but fell back later to near its opening rate of 4.47 francs while the mark stabilized around 1.75 francs—just below its permissible ceiling in the float of 1.76.

Although the official French view remains that a parity realignment is unlikely, most dealers here say they doubt whether the French authorities will be able to maintain this attitude if pressure continues.

In London, meanwhile, sterling suffered from the general currency unrest. The pound closed at a record depreciation against other major currencies of 30.4 per cent since December, 1971.



Associated Press.

SALES TECHNIQUE—Belly dancer Salome performs for class at Harvard School of Business Administration. Lecturer's theme was marketing promotion policies in the automobile industry. His point—Salome approach is dépassé by sophisticated standards.

As Common Market Reserves

EEC Aide Says Gold From IMF Should Be Put Into Fund

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Gold that the International Monetary Fund is to return to its members could be used by the European Economic Community's monetary cooperation fund as reserve assets to provide direct short-term and very short-term financing in the community, EEC commission president Francois-Xavier Ortoli suggested today.

Under the Jamaica agreement of the IMF interim committee, one sixth, or about 25 million ounces, of IMF gold is to be returned to members and another sixth to be auctioned with developing countries benefitting from the proceeds.

Addressing the EEC Parliament in Strasbourg, Mr. Ortoli stressed that in order to achieve internal and external monetary stability, a single body should be set up in the EEC to assess decisions relating to credit, liquidity policy, interest rates and exchange rates. His speech was released by his office in Brussels.

Best for the Job

Mr. Ortoli said the EEC monetary cooperation fund appeared to be best suited to do this job and suggested that it be given wider powers and greater resources.

"In particular," Mr. Ortoli said, "in connection with the recent international decision on gold, the commission is considering the possibility that a proportion—still to be determined—of the gold which the IMF is to return to members might form part of the reserve assets" that member states should deposit with the EEC cooperation fund.

The EEC fund is currently headed by central bank governors. They normally confer once a month while attending the regular meetings of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

The EEC Commission has long been urging the idea of enlarging the fund's responsibilities, with at least some of member states' official reserves being allocated to it.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Anheuser Busch

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	399.70	362.90
Profits	21.09	15.76
Per Share	0.47	0.35
Year		
Revenue	1,645.00	1,413.10
Profits	84.72	64.02
Per Share	1.88	1.42

Borg Warner

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	423.30	438.80
Profits	16.50	8.10
Per Share	0.85	0.42
Year		
Revenue	1,640.00	1,770.00
Profits	44.50	50.80
Per Share	2.31	2.66

Genesco

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	292.60	280.00
Profits	5.19	—1.38
Per Share	0.35	
First Half		
Revenue	587.60	583.50
Profits	10.94	3.80
Per Share	0.74	0.15

Grumman

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	411.40	294.30
Profits	7.92	5.19
Per Share	1.03	0.68
Year		
Revenue	1,350.00	1,129.00
Profits	23.55	20.03
Per Share	3.08	2.65

Johns Manville

Year	1975	1974
Revenue	1,107.00	1,106.00
Profits	38.40	50.60
Per Share	2.04	2.73

Schlitz Brewing

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	255.90	277.60
Profits	6.18	3.28
Per Share	0.21	0.12
Year		
Revenue	1,130.40	1,016.00
Profits	30.90	48.98
Per Share	1.06	1.69

Time

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	259.00	283.00
Profits	14.70	14.20
Per Share	1.47	1.43
Year		
Revenue	911.00	826.00
Profits	45.10	50.20
Per Share	4.52	5.01

Japan Planning Metal Stockpile

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Cabinet approved today a plan to help the Japanese nonferrous metal industry establish a buffer stockpile of copper, lead, zinc and aluminum with government assistance, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

Under the plan, nonferrous metal smelters will set up stockpiling organizations, to which the semi-official Mining Industry Corporation will supply funds totaling 30 billion yen ($100 million) borrowed from commercial banks with government guarantee of repayment, it said.

Industry sources said they are hoping to build up a buffer stockpile of 70,000 tons of copper, 9,000 tons of lead, 25,000 tons of zinc, and 55,000 tons of aluminum under the plan, but added this will naturally depend on prices.

Belgian Car Sales Up

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Registrations of new cars rose in Belgium in January to 38,326 units from 22,297 in December and 32,677 in the year-earlier month, the federation of Belgium's automobile industry reported today. The almost 72-per-cent increase in a month was attributed by federation officials to the Brussels auto show in early January.

'Superfluous Imports' Are Banned by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Brazilian government today announced a six-month ban against "superfluous imports" in an attempt to correct the country's international balance of payments.

The ban, which became effective today, prohibits the importation of all automobiles, pleasure craft, toys, perfumes and luxury foodstuffs. Whiskey and caviar were excluded from the ban.

According to Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, the restrictions will give Brazil a chance to save $300 million.

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Spurred by Gains in Blue Chips

Wall. St. Prices Rise on Wide Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (IHT).—Spurred by sharp gains in some of the blue chips, New York Stock Exchange prices advanced along a broad front in heavy trading today.

The steady flow of generally bullish corporate earnings statements and optimism about the U.S. economic outlook were instrumental in the market's gain, analysts said.

In the news background, administration economist Alan Greenspan said the U.S. economic recovery could last "quite a long time" and interest rates probably will move lower over the next nine to 12 months if the inflation rate does not accelerate.

The Dow Jones industrial average showed a gain of 11.57 points to 968.75. It was up 6.93 at 3 o'clock. About 1,040 issues gained to 480 declines.

Volume totaled 27.66 million shares compared with 25.34 million yesterday.

U.S. Steel's stock rose 3 1/4 to 82 1/4, while other steel shares generally picked up fractions.

International Paper, which reported higher fourth-quarter profits, spurted 2 5/8 to 73 1/4.

J.R. McDermott gained 1 3/4 to 46. It also came in with improved earnings.

Lockheed Aircraft, meantime, dipped 1/4 to 7 3/4, although it had been off a point early in the session. The company denied reports that it may be unable to repay some $196 million in loans guaranteed by the federal government.

Lockheed "will in fact pay off" the loans within the required legal deadline of before 1978, a company spokesman said.

Heavily-traded Carrier rose a full point to 16 5/8 on 201,800 shares. The company said in its annual report it expects "a major increase in earnings" for the current fiscal year.

Singer, also among the volume leaders, rose 1 1/4 to 16 7/8 on 260,200 shares.

A.E. Staley gained 3/4 to 52. Late yesterday it raised the quarterly dividend.

Also higher were IBM up 4 1/4 to 257 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 3/4 to 165 7/8, Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 111 1/8, Xerox 1 5/8 to 63 1/2, Union Carbide 1 7/8 to 70 7/8, and Technicare 2 3/4 to 34 3/4.

Motors scored fractional gains, while oils were mixed.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.71 to 98.29.

Heavily traded Champion Home Builders was unchanged at 5 1/4 on 168,900 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.44 to 94.33.

U.S. Retail Sales Dropped 0.3% During January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. retail stores sales in January fell $168 million, or 0.3 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted $51.531 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The December figure, originally reported as $52.1 billion, was revised downward to $51.699 billion, the department said.

The January decline was the first drop since September last year.

Total retail sales in January rose 12 per cent from a year ago, however, when they totaled $46.006 billion.

Durable goods sales fell in January to $16.668 billion from $16.813 billion while non-durable goods sales edged downward fractionally to $34.863 billion from $34.886 billion in December.

Short-Term Interest Rate Rise Is No Surprise to Economists

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—For the last two weeks, short-term interest rates have been edging up—surprising the stock market but not surprising most economists.

Interest rates are expected to rise early in an economic recovery, along with spending, sales, borrowing and business in general. In fact, the Commerce Department considers a rise in interest rates a "roughly coincident" indicator of when a recovery has actually begun. Since the current recovery is some nine months old, analysts say, it is time that interest rates moved higher.

Thus, what is unusual about interest rates during this business cycle is not the recent rise but the dramatic decline in rates that continued for some four months—before apparently ending recently.

Even if the recent upward bounce is included, the decline in rates since late September and early October is apparent across the board: Three-month Treasury bills toppled from 6.55 to a low of 4.68 at the end of January. Now bills are trading at 4.80 but still far below their autumn highs.

Commercial paper dropped from 6.83 to 5 per cent during the last four months. The prime rate, which banks charge their most credit-worthy customers, dipped from 8 to 6 3/4 per cent. And the federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, plunged from 6.36 to 4.80 per cent.

Analysts are still debating the reasons for the drop. Was it the wisdom of the Federal Reserve Board that wrought these declines? Or was the drop in rates a reflection of the bizarre, rather weak nature of the young recovery?

Judging from the comments of numerous analysts, the answer seems to be: A little of both.

The Federal Reserve Board allowed interest rates to rise during the summer, but has worked steadily until recently to reduce the federal funds rate, the one on which its policy is targeted. But the recovery also helped the lower rates.

"Business loan demand has been very weak during this recovery," explained Leonard Santow, of Schroders Inc., an investment banking firm. "None of the quality borrowers, except the U.S. Treasury, seems to have a desire to borrow at the commercial banks. They are awash with funds for loans."

With the potential supply of bank credit bigger than the demand for that credit, interest rates have tended to fall, economists explain.

Perhaps the biggest damper on loan demand, and thus on interest rates, is the sluggishness of the recovery.

"Business isn't going to boost its loan demand until it decides to build up inventories, and it won't do that until it is convinced that the economy is very firm and that demand is really out there," said Anna Schwartz, senior research economist at the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York.

U.S. Steel Plans Three-for-Two Split in Its Stock

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Steel Corp. said today its board of directors had "approved for submission" to shareholders at the May 3 annual meeting "a proposal that U.S. Steel's outstanding common be split 3-for-2."

U.S. Steel said the proposal to be submitted to shareholders would include a move to increase the number of authorized common shares to 150 million from the present 90 million.

U.S. Steel's weighted average number of common shares outstanding during 1975 was 54.2 million.

The company has been paying a regular quarterly dividend of 70 cents a share on its common stock.

The nation's largest steelmaker said the par value of all common stock would be changed to $1 from the present $30. The proposal would also "eliminate remaining pre-emptive rights of common stockholders to purchase new shares of common stock issued for a cash consideration."

The company said it "expects to need large amounts of capital in the near and foreseeable future to finance the construction of pollution abatement apparatus and facilities needed to meet anticipated market demands for all its products and services and to improve its cost performance and broaden its profit opportunities."

Norwegian Price Index

OSLO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Norway's consumer price index rose 1.2 per cent in January from December to 117.1 (base 1974), the National Bureau of Statistics said today. The index rose 9.3 per cent in the year from Jan. 15, 1975, it added.

K. Aid to Shipyards Seen ter Israeli Firm's Default

By Peter T. Kilborn

NDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—years ago two enigmatic is were hailed as rescuers rtain's proud but ailing uilding industry when they l the largest orders shipers here had ever received, ordered 13 ships and took s for 13 more.

t week the euphoria cold with the news that the lis could not pay their debts. e result is that Britain may have to bail out another r industry after pouring bilof dollars into the nationion of the country's biggest obile manufacturer, British nd, and risking $335 million scue Chrysler Corp.'s subry here.

Israelis are Yaacov Meriand Milk Brener, shipowner ors of Maritime Fruit Car-

Maritime disclosed that d defaulted on debts of million and had removed feridor and Mr. Brener from company's management.

Maritime Fruit's orders, all involving tankers, were placed with Britain's leading yard, Swan Hunter, with two smaller yards, Scott Lithgrow and Harland & Wolff, getting smaller orders.

Maritime Fruit's difficulties are the latest in a series of troubles encountered by mysterious, often reclusive shipowners who ordered scores of huge oil tankers a few years ago in anticipation of continually rising worldwide demand for oil.

Surplus Tonnage

Demand, instead, has been static and even falling because of the recession, so there is a surplus of 100 million tons of oil tankers, or 40 per cent of the total fleet. The tanker glut is such that industry experts see it continuing to 1980 and beyond.

Because of the glut, charter rates sometimes do not meet the costs of crew and fuel, to say nothing of interest on the debt incurred in building them.

"At the time Maritime was ordering the ships," said Geoffrey Stokoe, of Micro Westinform, consultants, "the time-charter rate was five times what it is now."

Shipping consultants here said Maritime Fruit's difficulties could be the most serious in the industry, but because of the company's complex structure no one could discern how many bankers and governments might be affected.

"The whole future of the British shipbuilding industry is affected," said Patrick Simmons, of Edgar Forrester Ltd., ship brokers. "Unless something drastic is done within the next six months or so the British shipbuilding industry is going to cease to exist or will have to be propped up by the government."

Aid Is Likely

Experts here thought government aid would be likely, although some companies might be forced to shrink. Shipbuilding in Britain employs about 100,000 and at least 35,000 are directly dependent on the orders from Maritime Fruit.

Long before there was any hint of Maritime's problems the government made plans to nationalize the industry. The legislation is now before the House of Commons and could be enacted in the fall. But shipping consultants said nationalization would have little bearing on the industry's plight.

Until it placed the tanker orders, Maritime Fruit specialized in operating refrigerated ships. It also specialized in arranging complicated financing, chartering and lease-back arrangements that left most of the risk in owning the ships with bankers and governments.

Three ships have already been launched by Swan Hunter. One consultant here said that the three and five others still under construction have been sold to an agency in the Cayman Islands, called Nikreis, which in turn has chartered them to the Russians, because Maritime could not use them. Maritime has also canceled nine of the original 28 vessels ordered or optioned.

Five vessels remain on order and four on option.

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All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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February 10, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 10

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	32⅞	AbbtLab .80	16	290	42	41¼	41⅞	
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	30	45½	45	45⅞—	¼
10⅛	7	AcmeClv .50	7	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	87	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	7¼	AdmEx .91e		49	12¼	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Adms Millis		27	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
12½	3¼	Addressog	19	358	12¼	12	12¼+	⅜
10	7	Advinv .24e		44	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
27½	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	949	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	½
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		5	38	37½	38 —	⅛
13¾	6⅞	Ahmans .20	8	146	13½	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Aileen Inc	12	231	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
80⅛	44¾	AirPrd .20b	9	250	77	76	76 —	¾
16½	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	14	166	16¼	15⅝	16¼+	½
23⅞	10	Aircoinc 1	6	121	21⅞	21¼	21¾+	¼
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	7	50	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
22¼	10¼	Akzona 1.20	36	103	22½	22	22½+	¾
15⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
91½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z410	91½	91	91½+	1
17⅞	9	AlaskIn .15e	10	66	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
19⅛	12⅞	Albanyin .60	15	8	16	15⅝	16	
8⅛	4⅝	AlberioC .36	24	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
24⅛	12¼	Albertsn .72	9	32	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜+	¼
26⅛	18⅝	AlcanAlu .40	36	216	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
16⅞	7½	AlcoStd .68	6	71	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	210	24⅞	24	24⅝+	½
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅜	6⅝	AllegCp .95e	23	20	10¼	10	10 —	¼
33⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	7	82	33⅜	32½	33⅛+	¼
39⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		4	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	33	19¼	19	19⅛—	⅛
12⅞	4½	AllenGrp .50	15	118	13½	13	13¼+	⅜
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	10	114	41	40¾	40⅞+	¼
15⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
15⅞	9	AlldProd .60	21	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
49⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.70	9	58	48¾	47¾	48 +	⅛
56	53⅝	AlldStr pf 4		z10	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		87	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15½	6⅝	AllisChal .40	7	226	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	8	33	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅜
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	9	7	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	27	190	44⅞	44	44⅞+	⅜
46⅞	26¾	AmalSug 3a	3	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	1⅜
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	12	180	52⅞	52½	52⅝—	⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		41	127¾	127⅛	127⅛+	2⅞
16⅜	6	AMBAC .60	7	56	15¼	15	15⅛—	⅛
7½	3	Amcord .30	8	14	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
19⅞	13¼	Amerce 1.20	7	5	18	18	18 +	⅛
35	26½	Amrc pf2.60		11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
23⅞	14½	A Hess .30b	6	518	21	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50		215	51¼	51	51⅛—	⅛
22	7⅞	AAirFilt .48	11	14	18¾	18½	18¾	
11¼	5⅛	Am Airlin		185	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
14⅛	3¾	A Baker .80	10	13	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.80	8	151	41⅞	41	41⅞+	½
27⅞	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	4	922	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .40	7	7	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	8	131	33⅝	32⅞	33¼+	⅜
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	AmCen Mtg		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	542	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅜
13	6¼	Am Distill		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	12	24	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅜
6⅛	2⅜	AmDualVt		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13½	11	ADul pf.84a		3	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
23¼	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	886	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
13⅞	3⅝	AFamily .28	9	139	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys		80	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
14⅞	6⅛	AmFinSy pf		z50	11½	11½	11½+	1
24⅜	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		38	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		14	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅛
16⅞	9	A Gnins .60	7	275	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
24½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		12	23⅜	23½	23⅝—	⅛
17	15	A Gins pf.90		14	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
16½	8⅛	AmHoist .80	5	57	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
43¼	27¾	AmHome 1	23	2278	36¼	35½	36⅛+	⅜
38½	25⅛	AmHosp .34	27	206	36⅜	36	36½+	⅜
5	1⅞	Am Invest		13	3½	3⅜	3½	
8¾	3½	A Medicl .12	9	203	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
7⅞	1¾	A Medicorp	6	337	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅞	Am Motors		457	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
38⅞	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	110	34⅝	34¼	34¼+	⅛
11⅛	3⅝	AmSeat .20e	6	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅞	5⅜	A Ship 1.07t	10	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
23⅞	8⅝	AmStand 1	9	478	24⅛	23⅜	24 +	⅜
68	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		81	68⅝	68	68 +	¼
9⅞	6	AmSterll .30	11	158	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	5	62	27	26⅜	26⅝+	⅛
55⅞	44⅜	AmT&T 3.40	11	1212	54⅝	54⅛	54½+	⅛
58¼	49	AmT&T pf 4		57	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜+	¼
48⅜	40½	ATT pfB3.74		40	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜—	⅛
47⅛	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		4	47	46½	47	
10¼	8¼	AWatWk .70	5	12	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
14	11	AW pf 1.25		z50	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅜
17¾	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z200	16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
20⅛	8½	Ameron 1	5	14	18¾	18½	18¾	
8	2⅝	AmesD .10e		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
22	10⅞	Ametek 1	8	64	21½	21	21½+	½
24⅜	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	14	292	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅛
22	13¼	Amfac Inc 1	6	50	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
40⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .41	40	89	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
14⅜	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	8	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	23	641	7⅜	7⅛	7½—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Amrep Corp		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
43⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	6	51	43⅝	43⅛	43⅞+	⅜
60	36	Amst pf2.65		4	60½	59½	59½—	⅛
71⅜	35¼	Amsted 4	5	296	70¼	69¾	70 —	½
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	6	22	6½	6¼	6⅜—	¼
22¾	13½	Anacond .60		145	19⅞	19¾	19⅝—	⅛
29	14	AnchrH 1.20	10	116	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	¼
42	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	8	35	41	40⅝	40⅝—	¼
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	10	491	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	½
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	5	101	9⅝	9	9⅝+	½
22½	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	5	27	12	11⅝	11⅞	
15	9¼	Apache .50	11	146	15	14¼	15 +	⅞
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp	91	67	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
17⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	94	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
26⅛	9	APL pfC1.06		9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
4	1¼	Appild Mag	16	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
58½	38	ARA Sv 1.06	18	21	59	58	59 +	1⅛
13¼	6⅞	ArcataN .44	8	77	13⅝	12⅞	13 +	¼
27⅞	22	ArchDan M	13	553	24¾	23⅞	24½+	½
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr	17	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	Aristar		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	114	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
109½	103¾	ArizPpf 10.70		z190	109½	108¾	109½+	½
8½	4⅛	ArkBest .35r		22	8	8	8 +	⅛
24⅞	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	187	24½	24	24⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		52	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	Armada Cp	11	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	9	327	33⅛	32⅝	33 +	⅛
32¼	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		55	32⅝	31	31⅞	
23½	17¼	ArmstCk .80	20	91	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞—	
17½	10½	ArmRu .20q	8	76	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	½
13⅞	5⅝	Arvin .13r	28	69	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
47¾	26	ASA Ltd .80		182	32½	31½	32 +	½
19¾	12	Asarco .60	19	139	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜—	
26⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.70	6	227	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅜
38½	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	83	36⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅜
29	17⅜	AsdSpg 1.40	9	11	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛+	⅞
12	5⅞	Athlone .60	4	563	12	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
5⅝	1¼	Atlco Mtg		25	2½	2⅛	2½	
19¾	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	42	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
118	75½	AtlRich 2.50	14	574	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝+	⅛
57	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z110	48	48	48 +	1
145⅝	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	145⅝	145½	145⅝+	¾
73⅛	52	AtlRc pf2.80		49	57⅝	57	57½+	½
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	52	204	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ATO Inc .24	6	66	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞+	⅜
65⅝	27¼	AutData .40	31	46	63½	62⅝	63⅛+	⅞
6	1⅜	Autmind .20	7	99	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Avco Corp		717	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	½
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
26½	9¾	AvcoCp pf		60	25⅞	23⅝	25⅞+	1⅜
38⅞	19	AveryPd .30	52	62	26½	26	26½+	⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	102	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
17¾	4⅛	Avnetinc .50	8	978	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	17	952	42¼	41	41⅞+	⅞
32⅞	12½	AztecOG .20	37	48	32⅝	32½	32½	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	8	284	25½	24½	24½—	¼
10⅝	3	Bache .40e	7	112	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅜	4½	Bakerln .24	10	217	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
58⅝	32	Bakrintl .42	15	181	51¼	50	50 —	1
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
23⅝	11⅛	Ball Cp .70	8	36	22⅞	22	22⅞+	1⅛
15¾	8½	BallyMf .02e	13	395	16⅛	15½	16 +	⅜
25¼	15½	BaltGE 2.08	9	76	24⅞	24½	24⅝—	⅛
55⅛	45⅜	Balt pfB4.50		z500	54	53¾	54 +	1
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	15	10	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
41¼	24½	Bandag Inc	22	324	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Bangr Punt	4	63	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
17	9	BangP pf 2		1	15½	15½	15½	
11⅜	6½	BanP pf1.25		2	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	19	32⅞	32	32⅞	
15¾	9½	Bk of Va .80	6	25	15	14⅞	14⅞	
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	6	105	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	½
27½	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		20	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
30⅜	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		17	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR .22	17	61	18	17½	18 +	¼
11¾	6⅞	BasicInc .60	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	4	20	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	¼
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	13	126	35⅞	34⅞	35½+	⅜
51⅛	31½	BaxtLab .21	32	260	44⅝	43⅞	44½+	⅝
20⅜	14½	BaySIG 1.88	8	12	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .40	9	32	20⅜	20¼	20¼—	⅜
25⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .76	13	311	24	23½	23⅝	
49¼	17⅞	Beckmn .56	16	161	47⅝	45½	47⅝+	2⅜
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	20	100	40⅝	40	40 —	⅜
20	6⅞	BeechA .75b	8	91	19⅛	18⅞	19	
6	3⅞	viBeech Crk		290	6	6	6	
31	12	Beker .28	4	147	16	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	16	17⅜	17	17¼+	¼
19	12⅝	Belden 1.20	9	44	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	½
9⅛	5¼	BeldHe .30b	13	26	9	8⅝	8⅝	
22¾	10⅛	Bell How .84	9	121	20⅞	20	20¼+	⅜
18	12¼	BemisCo 1b	11	39	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
51⅛	21¾	Bendix 2	10	179	52	51	52 +	1
75⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		11	77	75½	76⅛+	1⅜
21¾	14⅛	BenfICo 1.25	7	124	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞+	1⅛
56¾	38	Benef pf4.30		8	56	55½	56 +	⅜
7⅞	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		13	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Benguet B	7	122	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		172	4½	4⅛	4½+	¼
26⅞	2⅛	Best Prod	11	76	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	¼
43⅛	24⅝	BethStl 2a	8	466	42	41¼	41⅜+	½
74	35⅝	BigThr .52b	22	14	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛+	⅞
36¼	20⅛	BlackDr .40	31	783	26⅝	26	26 —	⅛
8¾	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	11	55	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	6	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	
20	10⅛	BlockHR .88	16	162	19½	18⅞	19½+	½
44½	12½	BlueBell 1	9	649	44½	43	44½+	1½
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		107	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅞	15⅞	Boeing 1	8	410	28½	28	28⅝+	⅜
29¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	12	401	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
29⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	10	195	28¼	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
26⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.25	14	132	26⅝	25⅞	26½+	⅝
3⅛	1¾	Bormans	6	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
24¼	15½	BosEd 2.44	10	70	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
91¼	70	BosE pf8.88		z70	90	89½	89½—	1
12	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		33	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5	Braniff .20	12	857	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
19½	13¾	BraunCF .50	7	48	18	17¾	18	
50¾	36½	BriggsS 1.60	18	15	50½	50¼	50½+	⅛
79	46½	BristMy 1.80	17	167	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝—	1⅛
47⅞	33	BristM pf 2		4	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝—	1
12½	4½	BritPet .38e	18	115	12	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
33½	12¾	BrkwGl 1.29	9	165	33¼	32⅜	33¼+	⅞
18¼	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	32	18	17¾	18 +	¼
14¾	8½	Brown Co	5	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
22¾	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	12	61	22⅝	22	22⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	13	66	7½	7	7½+	⅝
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	18	121	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
15	9	Brunswk .40	16	534	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	½
16	9¼	BrushW .40	9	5	15½	15¼	15¼+	¼
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		98	3	2⅞	3	
22⅜	18	BucyEr .56	14	822	22¼	21¾	22 +	⅛
14¼	7⅝	BuddCo .80	9	143	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+	½
27¼	12	BuffFo 1.20a	7	10	24¼	23½	24¼+	1⅛
9⅞	4⅞	BulovaW .20		81	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
22⅞	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		11	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		91	6⅝	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		37	15½	14⅛	15½+	1
34	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	17	615	32⅛	31⅜	32	
42⅞	28⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	121	35⅝	35¼	35½+	¼
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
40	17⅜	Burndy .88	13	4	37¾	37¼	37⅝+	⅛
119⅝	61⅛	Burrghs .68	25	402	102⅝	101	101⅛—	⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
5⅞	1⅝	CabCab For		32	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
27⅞	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		9	24½	24½	24½—	¼
5⅝	1½	Cadence Ind	3	126	4⅞	4	4⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	18	4⅞	4	4 —	⅜
6½	2⅛	Cal Finanl	192	44	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
17½	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.32	8	18	17⅝	17	17¼+	¼
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	74	35	13⅞	12⅞	13 +	⅛
3⅝	1	Camm Brn		31	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
36¾	17½	CampRL .60	15	45	23⅝	23⅛	23½—	¼
36	27⅝	CamSp 1.36	12	177	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
17⅛	4½	CdnPac .86e	7	95	15⅞	15½	15¾+	⅛
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
52⅝	22	CapCitis .20	16	117	52	51⅝	51⅝—	½
28⅝	19	CapHold .40	12	132	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
3¼	⅜	Capit Mtg		9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜—	⅛
54⅝	28¼	Carbor 1.70	8	247	53⅝	52½	53½+	¾
14⅞	9⅝	Carlisle .88	11	x4	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
66	53¼	CarCCOh 5		z180	60¼	60	60 —	¼
7⅜	4½	CaroFrg .20		27	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	123	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
28⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
28¾	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	7	9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜—	⅛
15⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	31	2820	16⅝	15⅞	16½+	⅜
32	28	Carr pf2.25		z10	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
14⅝	10	CarrGn .79e		5	14	14	14 +	⅛
25⅞	13¼	CartHaw .90	10	71	23⅝	22⅝	23¼+	⅛
46½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		20	40	39⅞	40 +	⅝
10⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	16	342	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	½
11	6⅝	CascNG .92	6	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
17½	10⅛	CastlCk .80b	8	198	17⅛	16⅝	17 +	½
81	48	CaterpTra 2	11	368	79½	78½	79 —	⅛
57⅝	28⅞	CBS 1.66	13	260	54	53⅛	53⅝+	½
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		21	2⅛	2	2	
18¼	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.6	5	23	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
56	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	16	182	53½	52⅝	53¼+	⅜
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		3	51	50½	51	
11⅛	5	Centex .12	33	132	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
18⅞	8⅞	CenHud 1.72	7	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
18⅞	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	11	55	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
51¼	42⅞	CnILt pf4.50		z200	51	51	51	
31	29¼	CnILt pf2.87		z400	30½	30½	30½—	½
29	25	CnILt pf2.62		z200	28⅝	28¼	28¼—	⅜
14⅞	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	43	14	13⅞	14 —	⅛
22¼	14¼	CenLaE 1.28	8	124	22⅛	21⅝	22	
15⅜	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	9	42	15⅜	15	15⅜+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.20	9	389	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
18	10	CenSoya .60	10	40	16⅜	16	16⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	187	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
32½	6½	CenDat .10e	19	326	33¼	31⅝	32⅝+	⅝
19	11⅞	Cerro 1.20		325	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅜
19	6⅝	Cert-teed .60	25	105	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
27½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	1	105	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
24⅝	10½	Champint 1	13	324	24¼	23	24⅛+	1½
24⅝	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		81	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞+	1⅛
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	1078	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
6½	3⅛	CharCo .04e	4	197	5	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	42	25	24⅝	25 —	¼
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		25	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
38⅜	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	429	30⅞	29⅞	30⅜+	⅜
8⅝	⅞	ChaseT .83e		74	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
11	5⅛	Chelsea .40	18	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
45⅛	22⅛	Chemin 1.40	5	394	44⅞	43⅞	44⅜+	1
43⅜	26	ChmNY 2.88	5	199	35½	34⅝	35⅛+	⅜
45¼	28	ChesVa 1.90	8	10	46	45¼	46 +	1¼
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	90	63⅛	61½	63 +	1⅛
40	26	Chessie 2.18	8	577	38⅝	38¼	38¼+	⅛
21¾	10¼	ChiEall .65a	7	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
11¼	4	ChiMilw Co		47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
33⅞	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	9	76	33	32½	33 +	¼
4⅞	2	ChkFull 19t		27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	¼
6⅝	2⅛	Chris Craft		86	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	7	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
62½	49	Chroma pf 5		3	60	60	60 +	⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Chrysler		697	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
2⅝	½	Chrysler wt		27	7-16	⅜	⅜—	1-32
3⅛	9-16	CI Mtg Gp		24	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	CI Rlt Inv		14	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
21¾	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	8	4	21	20⅞	21	
28¼	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	10	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
105	96⅝	CinG pf9.28		z10	104½	104½	104½	
86½	75	CinG pf7.44		z10	84	84	84 —	2½
55	44	CinG pf4.75		z100	54	54	54 —	1
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	9	98	25¼	24½	24⅞+	⅜
37½	26	C T Fin 2.20	8	51	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞+	⅛
39	24¼	Citicorp .88	12	1364	33	32⅝	32⅞	
50½	36½	CitiesSv 2.40	9	85	43¼	43¼	43¼+	¼
1⅝	1⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		87	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
9¾	4⅞	Citylnvst .66	15	843	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	City Inv wt		21	⅝	13-16	13-16—	1-16
28½	11⅛	Cityin pf B2		75	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
21	11	CityIn pf1.31		10	20	20	20 —	¼
10¼	10	Cityh pf1.10		83	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
35⅞	22⅛	ClarkE 1.68	18	174	36	35¼	36 +	⅜
14½	7⅜	ClarkOil .50	16	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	9	42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
58½	42	ClvCliff 1.50	12	31	58⅞	58½	58½	
29⅞	23⅝	ClvElll 2.56	9	52	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
119½	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z110	118	118	118 +	½
89¼	79	CIElll pf7.56		z10	88	88	88 +	⅛
85	68½	CIElll pf7.40		z5100	86	83½	86 +	1½
14⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	13	414	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
9⅞	3½	CluetPea .30		448	10	9½	9⅞+	⅜
12⅞	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		22	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13⅛	6⅞	CMIInv Cp		62	11⅞	11½	11⅝—	⅛
8¾	2¾	CNA Finl	88	102	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅜
14½	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12½	9½	CNA I 1.08a		38	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
1⅛	½	CNA Larw		34	13-16	13-16	13-16	
11⅞	4	CNA pf1.16k		3	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
14⅛	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	5	1342	11⅞	10½	11 +	⅜
24⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		15	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	¼
19¼	11½	CstSG pf1.19		8	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
95¼	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	24	151	90¼	89¼	90	
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .48	18	406	9	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
16½	6⅛	ColdwBk .40	14	35	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
4⅛	1½	Coleco Ind		147	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
34⅝	22	ColgPal .76	14	952	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
14⅝	4¼	CollinAik .56	17	58	12⅞	12½	12⅝—	¼
6⅞	2⅛	Collins Fd	21	34	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
41⅜	20	ColPenn .58	9	804	24¾	23⅞	23⅞+	½
25	15½	ColonlSt 1.45	7	3	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
36½	23¼	Collind 2	5	76	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
55⅞	41½	Coll pf4.25		2	55¼	55¼	55⅜	
28¼	21¾	ColGas 2.06	8	53	26	25⅞	26	
59⅞	47⅛	ColGs pf5.62		3	59	58⅞	58⅞—	¼
58⅛	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		52	57⅜	57	57	
9⅝	2⅝	Colom Plct	8	931	7½	6⅞	7	
25¼	12⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	73	24⅞	24⅝	24¾+	⅛
108	95	CoSO pf10.52		z60	106½	106¼	106¼	
5	1	Colwel Mtg		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Cem	11	71	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
57⅞	25⅝	CombE 1.70	11	74	37½	36⅞	37 —	¼
32	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	344	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	
81	78	ComE pf7.24		1	81½	81½	81½+	½
31⅞	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		17	31¼	31	31¼+	¼
27	26¼	ComE pf2.37		3	26⅝	26⅝	26½—	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		12	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
21½	16½	ComE pf1.42		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		33	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22½	13¼	ComO pf1.72		1	22	22	22	
31	9⅝	Compugrp	19	221	31⅝	29⅝	31½+	2⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Comput Scl	12	37	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
46½	23	Comsat 1	6	908	27¼	26⅝	27 +	⅜
11⅞	3½	ConAgr .12r	3	35	10¼	10⅛	10½	
58¼	15⅝	ConeMll 1.60	6	121	49⅞	47½	47⅞+	¼
16½	4½	Congolm .40	33	117	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
17¾	16¾	ConnGn 1.68	13	76	18	17¾	17¾+	⅛
30¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	9	31	23½	22⅞	23⅜+	⅝
18	7¼	ConEd 1.30e	5	925	16⅝	16½	16⅞	
65⅝	41¼	ConEd pf 6		16	64½	64½	64½—	⅛
51⅝	36⅛	ConEd pf 5		6	51½	51	51⅛+	⅛
47⅛	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z100	46	46	46 —	1
23½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	48	130	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
63⅝	43½	ConF pf4.50		6	61	60⅝	60⅝—	⅛
21¼	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	13	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
29	21⅞	ConNGs 2.24	7	24	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	¼
113½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z2700	113½	113⅜	113½	
21⅞	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	8	256	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
77½	55	CnPw pf7.76		z170	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛+	⅛
76⅛	55	CnPw pf7.68		z1550	76¼	75	75¼	
74	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z40	72	72	72 —	1⅜
85	49	ConPow pf 6		1	82½	82½	82½	
68¼	51¼	CnPw pf5.50		9	66½	66¼	66½	
48	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	45¼	45	45 —	1
44	30	CnPw pf4.16		z10	42½	42½	42½—	1½
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin		123	6½	6¼	6⅜	
30	22⅞	ConCan 1.80	9	276	30	29½	29⅞	
9½	5	ContCop .50		39	6⅝	6⅜	6½—	⅛
49¾	32½	ContlCp 2.88	15	233	48⅛	46⅞	48 +	1⅛
54	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		4	51⅝	51¼	51¼+	⅜
46⅛	26⅞	ContlCp 2.32	7	641	43¼	42⅝	43 —	⅛
12	6⅝	Con IP 1.28e	76	51	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
3⅝	1	Contl Rlty		16	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	18	643	66⅝	65⅛	65⅞	
96½	56	ContOil pf 2		1	90	90	90 +	⅛
14⅜	10	ContTele 1	10	270	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
26½	10⅝	Control Dat	11	677	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
47⅞	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z30	47½	47½	47½	
30⅝	19⅝	Conwood 2a	7	1	30	30	30	
4⅞	1⅜	CookUn .20t		61	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
58⅛	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	9	554	56⅝	55¼	56⅜+	1
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab	24	71	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
13½	5¼	CoopTR .60	17	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
16⅞	7⅝	Copeind .60	13	86	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
38⅝	16⅛	CoppRg .58a		32	22⅝	22	22 +	⅛
46⅛	19¼	Coppw 2.48b	7	13	47½	46½	47½+	1⅜
3	1⅛	Cordura Co		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	31	74	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞+	⅜
4	1	Cousins Mtg		61	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .48	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
36½	10¼	CoxBdct .45	14	49	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	18	121	45⅝	45¼	45⅝+	⅛
69¼	26½	CraneCo 2a	5	86	65½	64	64⅛—	⅝
6	2⅞	CreditF .24	15	48	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
24⅝	14⅞	CrockN 1.65	7	84	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅜
42¾	33	CrockN pf 3		6	41	40¾	41 +	⅛
14¼	7	CrompK .88	10	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
26	12½	CrouHl .80b	9	47	23¼	22⅝	22¾—	⅛
63	46⅝	CroHl pf3.35		2	60	58½	58½—	2
23½	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	92	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
44	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	14	594	43⅝	42⅞	43 +	⅛
22¼	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	15	175	22⅝	21⅞	22½+	½
18⅛	5½	Culligan .40	18	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	15	21	24¼	23⅞	23⅞+	⅜
98	73½	Cum pf7.50		z259	88½	87¾	88½+	2½
8¼	3⅝	CunnDrg .25	9	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12	9⅝	CurrInc 1.08		16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15½	5⅜	CurtisWr .48	7	405	12⅜	12	12¼+	⅜
36	18	CutlerH 1.60	9	33	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
24⅞	15¼	CyclopsCp 1		9	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
31⅝	19⅛	Cyprus 1.40	8	208	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
17½	7⅜	Damon .20		367	11½	11¼	11⅜	
18¼	4¼	DanRiv .87e		46	9½	9	9⅜+	⅛
46¼	15½	DanaCp 1.44	18	93	44⅝	43¾	44 +	½
22	20⅝	DanaCp wi		4	22½	22	22½+	⅛
35½	12½	Dartind .64	10	64	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
37	20½	Dartind pf 2		4	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅜
49½	8⅝	Data Genl	31	85	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞+	1⅛
15⅝	8½	DaycoCp .50	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅝	6½	DaytHud .84	13	336	30⅛	29½	30⅛—	⅜
19⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	76	18⅞	18⅝	18½—	⅛
117¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z40	115¼	115¼	115¼—	
16⅞	5⅝	DeanW .50a	6	73	16	16	16	
61¼	34½	Deere 1.90	10	269	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞—	⅜
13⅝	9	DemaP 1.20	9	91	13⅜	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	DeMon 1.40	6	394	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
42¼	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	22	110	41⅝	40½	40⅞—	¼
5⅛	1⅝	Derec Inf	51	3	4⅝		4⅝	
8	3¼	Deltona Crp		21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
29	12⅞	DennMfg 1	9	54	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	
24⅛	6⅝	Dennys .32e	13	125	22⅜	22½	22⅜—	
39⅛	23	Dentspy .80	17	14	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅜
13⅛	5⅝	Deseret .25	16	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	
10	5⅛	DeSotoIn 20		51	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
15	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	116	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
93	65	Det E pf9.32		z100	92	92	92	
76⅝	53	De E pf7.68		z950	75	75	75 —	⅛
74	50	Det E pf7.36		z60	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛+	½
62	42⅝	DetE pf5.50		4	61	60⅞	60⅞—	
27⅛	22⅜	Det E pf2.75		16	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
27⅛	26	DeE pfB2.75		10	26½	26⅛	26½—	
16⅞	7⅞	Dexter .44	11	20	16⅛	16	16⅛—	½
11⅛	6⅝	Dia Fin .60	7	16	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
42	28	DiamInt 2	9	33	40	39⅝	39⅝—	
22⅜	17⅝	Diam4A 1.72t	4	21	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
78⅛	31⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	480	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛+	⅝
80	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		8	79	77	79 +	2
31⅝	14	Dia pf D1.20		16	31	30⅞	31 +	1
17⅛	6½	DickAB .40	14	55	10½	10⅛	10½	
11⅛	7	Dctaphn .60	13	97	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11	Diebol .40b	10	385	13⅝	12⅝	13 —	⅝
5⅞	3⅛	DiGiorgio		262	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
165	45⅝	Digita Eqpt	35	154	164½	161⅞	164⅜+	2¼
10	4⅞	Dilngm .48	7	300	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25⅝	18	Dilngm pf 2		1	26	26	26 +	⅛
35⅛	26½	DionCo .96	15	6	35	34⅝	34⅝—	
62⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	28	440	61	60⅛	61 +	⅝
13⅝	5	Dsiston .72	29	142	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In		60	2⅛	1⅞	2	
2¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .36	25	357	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜—	
55½	30	DomeM .80a	11	15	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		52	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24¼	17¾	Donney .60	12	94	22¾	22	22 —	⅛
16½	6⅛	DorOlv .20e	6	10	16⅛	15¼	15½	
9½	3⅜	Dorsey .10a	11	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
59	25⅝	Dover 1.40	16	39	58½	58⅝	58⅝	
107¼	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	16	485	106	105⅝	105¾+	⅛
6⅝	3	DPF Inc	61	37	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	
46⅞	26⅝	Dravo 1.90	9	5	45¼	44⅝	45¼+	⅝
75⅜	38⅝	Dresser 1.50	9	235	73	72⅝	73 +	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		9	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Dreyfus .40a	9	47	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
21⅞	10⅜	DukeP 1.50	10	254	20⅝	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
96½	74	Duke pf8.70		z30	97	97	97 +	½
84⅝	63	Duke pf7.80		z200	86	85½	85½+	⅝
85¼	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		4	86	85	85 +	⅛
29⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		10	29⅛	29	29	
33	16¾	DunBrad 1	31	68	32⅝	32⅛	32½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Dugan Co		30	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
161¼	87⅛	duPont 4.25e	29	147	157½	156¼	156⅞—	1
62½	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		3	61⅛	61½	61½—	⅛
50	42¼	duPnt pf3.50		4	48⅝	48½	48⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12½	DuqLt 1.72	8	62	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
83	68	Duqn pf7.20		z50	82⅞	82¼	82⅞—	
24½	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z170	23	23	23 —	¼
25	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z90	24	24	24 —	1⅛
30	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1160	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅝
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	10	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
39	8⅝	E Systems	9	9	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	⅛
32⅞	14⅝	EaseP 1.16	8	6	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛—	⅛
21½	7½	EascoCp .60	8	25	20⅝	19⅞	20	
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin		236	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
33	18½	EastGsF .80	8	128	31⅝	30½	31 +	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	EastUt 1.50	8	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
116¼	63	EasKd 1.35a	28	803	111½	109⅝	111 +	1⅜
34⅝	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	10	43	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
38	17⅝	Echlin .42	20	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
30	14⅛	EckrdJk .36	22	59	28⅞	28	28⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅝	EckdNC .32	13	47	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
52½	17⅝	EdisBro 1.72	10	14	48	47½	48 +	⅛
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	15	72	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Eect Assoc	7	72	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
29	10⅞	EDS .50a	13	90	16⅞	16½	16 —	⅝
2⅝	⅞	E Mem Mg		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	EMM pf K		5	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛+	⅛
24½	7½	Elgin Nat	24	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
7⅝	2⅝	Elxir Ind	24	26	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
15⅞	10¼	EPaso 1.10	8	384	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
40½	19⅝	EtraCp 1.60	8	16	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	
41⅝	23½	EmerE .80	21	273	38	37½	37⅝—	⅛
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	23	10	45⅝	45½	45½	
14	8	EmeryIn .40	19	107	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	55	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	
5⅛	1⅝	EMI Lt .16e	16	55	5⅛	5	5	
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
16	5	EmpGas .30	6	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
29¼	14⅝	EnghdM 1	7	83	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	
	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	6	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
29⅝	28⅛	Enserch 1.60	7	91	26⅛	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
28⅛	14½	ufax 1.20	7	47	25⅛	25⅝	26 —	⅛
29⅛	8⅝	Envirotech	12	142	29	28⅞	28⅞	
25⅝	13⅝	Equifax 2	10	11	25	24⅞	25	
12	8⅝	Equimrk .88	7	23	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
33½	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	12	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
20⅞	11⅝	EquitL 2.34e	14	82	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
39⅛	27¼	Esmark 1.52	7	101	37	35⅝	37 +	⅛
7¾	3⅝	Esterine .32	10	32	8⅛	7⅝	8	
37⅛	23⅝	Ethy 1.40	6	126	35	33¼	34⅝+	1⅜
49¼	34⅛	Ethy pf2.40		6	45	43⅝	45⅝+	1⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Evans Prod	11	2998	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	⅛
18⅛	10	ExCeO 1.10	7	139	19⅛	18	18⅜+	⅞
21	16	Exrsr 1.76e		6	19½	19½	19½	
94	68	Exxon 5	8	1049	90	88⅛	88⅝—	1⅛

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	13	107	7⅝	7	7	
62¼	10	FairCam .80	23	909	44⅝	43½	44⅛	
9½	4⅝	Fairind .20	12	117	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
14⅛	8	FairmtF .68	7	7	12	12	12	
12	6⅝	Fanstee .40	14	36	12	11⅝	12 +	⅜
7½	4⅛	FarWst Fn		34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg	50	56	13¼	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3	Fedders Cp		488	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
25½	9⅞	FedrCo 1.40	4	18	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
19⅞	11⅝	FedMogu 1	85	42	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅞	12	FedNMr .80	7	257	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	
20⅝	15⅝	FedPap 1.60	6	41	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛+	½
19½	12⅝	FPap pf1.20		112	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
13¼	3⅝	FedSign .40	7	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
56⅞	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	16	384	52⅛	51¼	51⅞+	⅛
29⅝	15¼	Ferro 1.10	6	7	26⅛	26	26⅛	
13⅛	7⅝	Fibrebd Cp		212	12¼	14	12¼+	1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FidFin .54e	5	4	4½	4⅛	4½	
30¼	25¼	FideUn 2.40	7	12	30¼	30	30¼+	⅛
21	7⅜	FieldcrMl 1	24	29	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
12	6¼	Fltrn Cp	6	56	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	FinSanB .20	6	14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
13⅞	7⅝	FinFed .25r	5	50	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
25⅝	10⅛	Firstn 1.10	10	580	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
16⅞	9⅛	FstChar .61t	9	484	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
27¾	14⅛	FstChic .96	7	78	20	19⅝	19⅝	
46⅝	24	FstInBn 1.10	11	30	39½	37	39⅛+	⅝
19⅞	10½	FstMiss .36	4	91	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
32¼	19	FstNBo 1.88	7	53	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
24⅝	16⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	4	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
22	13	FstPa 1.32	11	100	15½	15⅛	15½+	¼
5½	1½	FstPa Mtg		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
11½	6⅛	FstUnR .95b	18	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	10	25	5⅝	5½	5½	
22⅛	11⅞	FWisCo 1.74	8	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
39	19⅝	FischM 1.10	9	82	29	28⅝	29 +	⅛
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	6	79	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	⅜
14⅞	6⅝	FishrScl .20	9	38	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
18⅝	7⅞	FestEnt .32	29	128	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅜
14⅜	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	5	14	14	14 —	
12½	6½	FexiVan .20	15	54	10	9⅝	9⅞	
20⅞	1	Flntkot 1.16	10	73	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
59½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z120	58	57½	58	
29	21	Fln pfB2.25		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	12	13	24	24	24 +	⅛
18	8⅛	FlaGas .90	6	64	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
30⅝	13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	99	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
28⅞	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	413	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
29¼	18	FlaStl 1.50	7	29	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
49	15	FluorCp .60	13	163	36½	35⅝	36⅜+	½
25⅝	10⅝	FMC 1	8	230	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
37	25	FMC pf2.25		5	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4	Fd Fair .20		12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	5½	FooteCB .90	8	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
52¼	32⅝	FordM 2.40	59	255	50⅞	50¼	50⅞+	⅝
17¼	10⅛	ForMcK .92	6	74	16½	16¼	16⅜	
27¾	19¼	FMK pf1.80		10	27¼	27	27⅛—	⅛
16	13⅞	FtDea 1.24a		29	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
40¼	13⅝	FtHowP .56	16	254	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
34	15½	FosWh 1.10b	7	28	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	11	28	36¼	36	36¼+	¼
32⅝	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	14	210	29⅝	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
31⅞	19⅝	FreepM 1.60	11	144	25¼	24⅝	25 —	⅝
23½	14	Fruehf 1.80	11	95	23	22½	23 +	¼
7⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	188	765	7¾	7⅛	7½	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		6	6	6	6	
14⅞	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	8	1162	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
19½	13	GAF pf 1.20		130	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅝
35⅛	23⅝	GATX 1.80	7	33	30⅞	30	30⅜+	⅛
26⅝	19¼	GamSk 1.40	6	24	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
24½	18½	GamS pf1.75		1	24	24	24 —	⅛
39¼	23	Gannett .60	22	194	39½	38⅝	39¼+	⅝
30¼	17⅝	GardDen .76	15	230	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
16⅛	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	8	13	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.28	8	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	1⅛	Gateway In	18	59	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	28	32	5⅝	5½	5⅞+	⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Gemini Cap		25	14⅝	13⅝	14¼+	⅜
13⅞	11	Gemininin 1a		9	13¼	13	13¼	
11⅝	7⅝	GAInv 1.06e		22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
43⅝	31½	GnAOil .80b	12	148	38⅛	37⅝	38 —	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .80	14	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	7	198	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17	10½	GenClg 1.20	8	2	17	16¾	17	
24⅝	7½	G Cinma .54	8	90	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	63	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
56⅝	9	Gen Dynam	6	1739	45⅝	44	44⅛—	
56¼	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	17	1313	52⅞	52	52⅝+	⅛
31¼	18⅝	GnFood 1.50	12	697	30½	30	30½+	½
19⅝	12½	GnGth 1.26e	18	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .60	2	69	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	30	622	12⅝	11¼	12⅛+	⅞
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		8	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	11	51	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅜
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .68	18	327	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
65	31¼	GnMot 2.40e	15	1177	64⅝	63⅝	64 +	⅝
52	45½	GMot pf3.75		3	51⅛	51	51	
8⅝	4	GenPort Inc	95	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	284	17¾	17⅜	17½	
11⅛	5⅝	GenRefr .40	5	6	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
43⅛	23⅝	GnSignal .84	14	59	43⅝	42½	43⅛+	1¼
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	32	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
28⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	10	467	27½	27	27¼+	⅜
22½	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	8	411	22	20½	21¾+	1¼
9	2⅞	Genesco Inc		287	8⅝	8¼	8½	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	24	166	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅛
52¼	25⅝	GaPac .80b	20	444	49⅛	48	49⅛+	⅞
79	58	GaPw pf7.80		z20	79	79	79 +	1
28	26¼	GaPw pf2.75		56	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅜
28⅛	12⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	105	23	22⅞	22⅞+	½
198⅝	137½	GettyO 1.50e	12	28	165½	163⅝	165¼+	1⅜
6	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	38	14	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GiantPC .80	11	2	11½	11½	11½	
14½	7½	GibrFin .58t	6	44	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLew .40	5	154	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	8	64	12½	12	12½+	⅛
38⅞	21⅞	Gillette 1.50	14	486	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛+	⅝
15⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	9	134	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Gleason Wk		33	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Global Mar	8	50	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
29	12¼	GlobeUn 1a	6	55	28¼	27⅝	28¼+	⅛
17¼	10	GoldWt Fin	9	102	16½	16	16½+	⅛
18	12	GoldWtF pf		29	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
28½	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	13	407	27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	
25¼	16⅝	Goodyr 1.10	11	1063	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
16⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	8	20	15½	15	15½+	⅛
32⅞	18	Gouldin 1.36	8	58	29⅝	29½	29½—	
23½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		38	22½	21	21⅛—	
29⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.70	5	446	28	28	28⅛—	
29⅞	12⅝	Grainger .30	23	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅝	7⅛	GrandUn .80	8	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Granityl .80	7	35	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
18⅝	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	7	29	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		822	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
22½	10⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	
18	10⅝	GtNoir 1.25e	15	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
60	36⅞	GtNorN 1.80	10	235	62	59⅝	61⅝+	2⅛
28	18⅝	GtNN pf1.60		6	28	27⅝	28	
19	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	11	230	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	2	36	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		3	19	18⅝	19	
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		728	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
3¼	1	Greiler Inc		159	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
20	10	Grumm .60a	6	96	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6¼	Guardin .20	12	24	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	⅛
4⅝	1	Guard Mtg		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
9⅝	6¼	GlfLfHld .54	9	91	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		12	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	1025	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
23⅝	11⅞	GulfResrc 1	4	888	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
40¼	17	GlfR pfA.28		5	31	31	31	
31¼	21⅜	GlfR pfB1.30		11	26	25⅝	26	
15⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9	365	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
25	18½	GlfWn .60b	6	682	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅝
6	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		365	5⅛	5	5⅛	
95⅝	45	GlfW pf 3.87		6	88½	88½	88½	
75⅝	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		2	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝+	⅛
42⅝	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50		3	40½	40½	40½+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	Gulton Ind	12	154	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
32½	20⅝	Hack W 2.48	7	2	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13	22	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝—	⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	14	156	158⅝	157½	157½—	⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .40	11	66	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅝	20⅞	HandyHar 1	4	18	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
19⅞	6⅛	HanesCo .74		179	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛—	
51⅝	24⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	11	50	49	50 +	1
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	25	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
9½	3	Hardees	26	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
34⅞	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	124	34	33⅝	33⅝+	1
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	9	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
41¼	14½	Harris 1.30	11	151	40⅝	40¼	40⅝+	⅜
20	10⅞	Harsco 1.20	5	36	21	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
12⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	12	36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
22¼	6⅝	HarteHk .45	3	18	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
25⅝	16½	HawllEl 1.74	8	8	23⅛	23½	23⅛+	⅛
15	7½	HayesAlb 1	10	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
9	2¼	Hazeltine		72	8¼	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
19¼	5½	Hecks .12	9	8	15	14⅝	15 +	½
23⅛	13	HeclaM .37t	18	193	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛—	⅝
13⅝	6⅝	HelimBr .52	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	11	116	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	
31½	27¼	Heinz pf1.70		5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
9⅝	2¼	Helene Curt	8	42	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
31½	21	Hellerinf .84	10	54	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
44⅝	26	HelmerP .35	8	37	35	34⅝	34⅝	
7½	6	Hemlnc .46e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
35⅞	21½	Hercules .88	45	520	35	34	34⅝+	⅝
20⅞	10⅝	HershyFd 1	9	81	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
27⅞	17⅝	Heston .80	6	8	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
30⅝	21⅛	Hesm pf1.60		14	23	23	23	
56	20⅛	Heublin 1.20	18	205	56	55⅝	56 +	⅛
120½	56⅝	HewlPk .30	37	138	112⅝	111½	111⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	High Voltg	13	36	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	¼
25	12⅛	Hillenbd .78	7	6	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
37⅝	11⅛	HiltonH 1.40	13	43	35⅞	35	35½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	25	5	5	5 —	⅛
26½	11½	Hobart .80	13	9	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
19⅝	8½	HoernW .80	10	165	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Electrn	13	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅛	11⅝	HildyA 1.70t		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
38	22½	HollySug 3a	2	35	37½	37¼	37½—	¼
55⅝	31½	Homestk 7a	16	132	39⅝	39	39⅝—	
54⅝	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	16	462	53	52⅝	52¾+	1¼
4½	1¼	Horizon Cp		71	2⅛	2½	2⅝	
16	7⅝	HospAff .60t	8	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	12	192	27	26	26½+	⅝
16	5⅝	Hostintl .36	11	65	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
27	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6	HougMif .72	6	50	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
13	3⅝	HousFab .24	13	147	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	
20½	11⅞	HousF 1.10	8	357	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
34⅞	25½	HouF pf2.50		11	34⅝	34½	34⅝+	⅛
44⅝	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		9	42¼	42	42¼+	⅛
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	8	88	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
63⅝	29	HousNGas 1	13	112	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	
17	4½	HowJohn .24	14	367	15¾	15⅝	15½—	
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.20		40	13⅝	13	13	
21	13⅝	HudsnA .80	7	84	17¼	17	17	
20⅝	13⅝	HudsnB .80	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
6	3	HughHat .40	88	51	6	6	6+	⅛
52½	35⅝	HughsTl .40	14	303	48	48⅝	48⅝—	
15	4	Humana .40	10	48	13⅛	13½	13⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh .28	22	17	13⅝	13½	13½—	
25⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	5	84	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
19⅝	11⅞	Huyck .40	25	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	4½	Hydromt .36	8	156	14¼	13⅝	14 —	¼

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
19⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	8	70	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
84⅝	62	ICInds pf 6		2	81¼	81¼	81¼—	1½
40	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		15	39	38½	38⅝—	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		439	5⅛	4⅝	5 +	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	12	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	
18⅝	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	31	16	15⅝	16	
9⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .26t	7	93	9⅛	8⅝	9 —	
17⅝	1⅝	IDS Rlty		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
27⅝	17½	IllPow 2.20	9	185	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
28⅝	17	ITW .30	18	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
14⅛	7⅝	ImpCnA .20	6	131	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	16	82	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅛
19½	14⅝	INA In 1.59a		13	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	13	22	21½	22 —	⅛
112¼	99	IndiM pf 12		z150	112¼	111⅝	111⅝—	⅛
72	57	IndiM pf7.08		z110	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝+	⅛
22¼	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	54	22¼	22	22¼	
17⅛	10	IndtNat 1.20	8	32	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Inexco Oil		212	9	8⅝	8⅝	
90	61	IngerR 2.68	13	364	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝—	
55½	38	IngR pf2.35		31	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝—	⅝
61⅝	21⅝	InldCon 1.80	9	40	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛+	⅝
49⅝	32⅝	InldStl 2.40	11	207	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛+	⅛
11	5	Inmont .44	8	174	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
10½	5⅝	Insilco .70	7	69	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	
15⅝	10⅝	Insil pfA1.25		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
40⅛	19⅛	Inspir Copp	61	39	22	21⅝	22	
3⅛	⅞	Insilt InvTr		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
47	18⅛	Interco 1.52	10	162	47⅝	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Intercti Div	3	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
36⅝	24	Intrikalnc 2	6	125	37	35⅝	36⅛+	1⅝
264½	157⅛	IBM 7	19	578	255½	252	254⅛+	⅝
35⅛	22½	IntFlavF .32	36	197	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
30⅝	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	11	267	26⅝	24	25⅛+	⅛
42½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	516	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Int Mining	8	66	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	⅛
30⅝	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	13	255	30⅝	30¼	30⅛+	⅛
73⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	15	465	73	70⅝	73 +	2⅝
9¾	3½	IntRectif .15		37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
28	14⅝	IntTT 1.60	9	501	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
54	32¾	IntTT pfH4		27	54½	54	54½	
54½	34¼	ITTpfI 4.50		8	54¼	53⅝	54¼	
50	32½	IntTT pfK4		16	48¾	49	49½	
34	21	ITT pfN2.25		182	34	33¼	33¾	
56¾	37⅞	IntTT pfO5		4	56⅝	56½	56½	
27⅝	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	7	14	27	27	27	
76	47¾	Intrpce pf 5		5	73¼	72½	73	
22	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	7	12	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
15	5	IntraBrd .80	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	11⅜	IntrsPw 1.40	9	44	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
6	3	IntrstUn .34	6	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅝	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	31	27½	27	27	
14⅞	8	Iowa El 1.30	11	61	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
19½	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	7	49	18¾	18½	18⅝	
23⅞	16	IowaPwLt 2	7	9	23⅛	22⅞	23	
19⅝	14¼	IowaPS 1.60	6	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	13	16	5	5	5	
23⅞	13	ITE Imp .80	11	14	22¾	22	22¼	
14¾	5	Itek Corp		134	12½	11⅞	12⅜	
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	5	723	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	
32½	22½	IU Int A		24	32⅝	32	32⅛	
20	13⅜	IU Int pf1.25		11	19¼	18⅝	19¼	

J - K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.
16½	8	JamesF .68	10	23	15⅝	15	15¾
18¼	9½	Jantzen .70	7	28	18½	18	18¼
11½	5⅝	JapanF .91e		16	9⅝	9½	9½
38⅝	26¾	JeffPilot .72	12	108	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
108	93	JerCen pf 11		z140	108½	108	108
93	71	JerCe pf9.36		z100	93	93	93
78	58	JerCe pf8.12		z300	80	80	80
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	8	259	22	21½	22
6⅝	2	Jewelcor		79	6	5⅞	6
44	22¾	JimWalter 1	11	397	43¾	42¾	43¼
47⅞	28	JimW pf1.60		135	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
12	9	JimWlt pf 1		z230	11½	11½	11½
18¼	14	JHanS 1.50e		32	17½	17	17½
22⅛	18	JHanI 1.88e		6	21⅝	21	21
28	19	JhnMan 1.20	14	283	27	26	26⅝
99¾	72¼	JohnJn .80a	30	333	93¼	92½	92⅝
18⅝	8	JohnCon .80	8	47	18	17⅝	17⅝
16½	5	JonLogn .40	22	154	15⅞	15½	15⅝
34½	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
24	11½	Jostens 1b	9	32	22½	22	22
43¾	28⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	129	42¾	41⅞	42
5	1¼	Justice Mtg		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	8	107	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
65	42¾	Kai 59pf4.75		1	65	65	65
65	47¾	Kai 66pf4.75		6	64	64	64
58	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	57½	57½	57½
7⅞	4¾	KaisCem .50	35	207	7¼	7¼	7¼
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		10	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
17	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
22	21	Kaneb .90b	7	27	21⅝	21½	21½
27⅞	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	7	38	27¼	27	27
21¼	10	KC Soutn 1r	6	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝
19⅝	11¾	KanGEl 1.68	7	62	19¼	19	19
17¼	13⅞	KanNeb 1.32	9	6	16¼	16	16¼
19⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	24	19⅝	18¾	19⅝
5⅛	2⅜	Katy Ind	8	67	4½	4⅜	4½
15¾	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		12	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
10¾	3	Kaufm Brd		552	9	8½	9
17¼	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		1	16¾	16¾	16¾
11⅞	6⅝	Kawecki Brl	78	2	8⅝	8½	8½
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	31	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
8⅞	4⅞	Keller .20	27	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
24¼	14	Kellogg .98	17	231	22⅝	21⅞	22½
14½	6⅞	Kellwood .80	96	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜
23½	19⅛	Kennmtl .84	9	3	22½	22¼	22¼
41	27⅛	Kennct 1.65e	30	454	33⅝	32¾	33⅛
22⅞	13¾	KyUtil 1.30	7	54	22	21⅝	21⅞
18⅞	12	KerrGls .40	10	347	19¼	18	19¼
95⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	14	273	73¾	71⅝	71½
20	15	KeystCon 1a	5	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾
24½	9⅝	KiddeW 1	3	150	23½	22⅝	23⅜
49	33¾	Kidde pfB 4		1	45½	45½	45½
47½	24¾	KimbCl 1.80	10	414	43⅛	42⅝	43
10	5½	KingDSt .60	9	91	10	9⅝	10
16¾	11	KirschCo .90	20	4	16	16	16
52¼	15¾	KLM Airlin		24	46	44¼	46
35¾	14¼	KnigtRid .54	18	16	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Koehring	16	49	11¼	11	11⅛
48¼	30½	Koppers 1.40	10	61	48	47¾	48
4⅝	2½	Koracrp Ind	26	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
46	34¼	Krafico 2.12	8	362	42½	42¼	42¼
35⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	33	935	33¼	32	33⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Kroehler Mf		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
24½	15¾	Kroger 1.36	6	111	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Kysor .20		46	6⅛	6	6

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.
19⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	8	4	19¼	19½	19½
18⅝	11	LamSess 1b	7	9	14½	14	14½
14⅞	8¾	LaneBry .72	9	5	14½	14¼	14¼
8⅞	3½	LearSieg .32	6	819	9¾	8⅝	9⅛
29	17⅞	LearS pf2.25		8	28¼	28¼	28¼
34	12⅝	Leaswy .70b	11	63	32½	31⅛	31⅝
14⅝	8⅛	LeedsN .50	9	5	13⅝	13	13⅝
16	7¼	Leesona .60	5	10	15½	15⅝	15⅝
13¼	9	LehPCt .80	9	5	12	11¾	11¾
1⅝	⅛	LehVal Ind		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼
17½	6½	LV In pf1.50		2	12	12	12
12¾	8¼	Lehmn .94e		98	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
8⅛	2⅞	Lennar Crp	102	24	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
24⅝	11½	Lenox .72a	12	42	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
9¾	8⅝	LeslFay .40	8	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜
9½	4⅝	LevFd Cap		5	8⅝	8¼	8¼
13⅛	10⅝	LevFin .75a		8	12½	12⅜	12½
47⅞	13	LeviStra .80	8	122	45⅝	45¼	45¼
6⅞	1⅜	Levitz Furn		667	5⅝	5½	5¾
6	2¼	LFE Cp	8	60	4½	4¼	4⅜
5¾	4⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
28⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.20	13	67	27⅞	27¼	27⅜
8½	3⅜	LibbMcNL	9	1	7	7	7
14	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	6	47	14	13⅞	13⅞
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
7⅝	2	LibrtyLn pf		8	5¾	5	5⅝
36¼	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	42	34⅝	34⅜	34½
79¾	45	LillyEli 1.28	21	279	56	55¼	55¼
35	23¾	LincNat 1.60	11	14	27½	27	27⅛
19	13½	LincPl 1.76e		21	18⅛	17¾	17⅞
2⅝	1⅛	Lionel Corp		232	2	1⅞	1⅞
9⅝	3¼	Littonln .18t	11	251	9⅝	9	9
12⅛	4⅝	Litton ptc pf		1	12	12	12
19½	10½	Litton pfB 2		17	20¼	19¾	20
3¼	11-16	LMI Inv		17	1⅝	1½	1⅝
13⅞	3⅜	Lockhd Airc	2	1387	8	7	7⅝
29⅝	14⅞	Loews 1.20	6	75	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞
8½	4⅛	LomaFin .40	9	53	8¼	8	8⅛
20½	11⅛	LomMt 2.22e	12	44	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
27	5¼	Londnin .40	12	23	27⅝	27	27⅝
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	10	238	18½	17⅞	17⅞
17⅞	10⅝	LnglsLt 1.50	8	81	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
80½	51¾	LIL pf 5.75		3	78½	78⅛	78½
26¾	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		43	26⅝	26½	26⅝
76	44	LongDrg .80	27	2	71¼	71¼	71¼
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	7	53	11⅝	11½	11½
32⅞	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	10	330	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
17	8⅞	LaPacif .20	24	872	15⅞	15	15⅞
25	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	8	26	24⅛	24	24
14⅝	8⅞	Lowenst .40		39	14⅝	14⅛	14¼
19¾	8⅝	LTV Corp	31	182	12¾	12⅜	12½
25⅝	11⅞	LTV A 3.40t		2	16	16	16
73¾	39	LTVCp pf 5		26	45½	45	45½
59⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	17	119	41⅝	40⅝	41½
17¼	8	LuckStr .64b	12	226	15½	15⅛	15⅛
11⅞	5½	Ludlow .40		38	8⅝	8½	8⅝
30	20¼	LukenSt 1.60	6	28	25⅛	25	25
19⅞	11¼	LykesYng 1	2	350	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
27	25¼	Lykes pf2.50		153	37	36⅝	36⅝
6½	3	LynCSys .20	17	15	6⅛	6	6

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot.
10⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	14	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
4½	1¼	MacDonal	3	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼
6⅝	2⅝	Macke .30	7	19	6⅛	6	6⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Macmill .25	7	253	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
31½	12⅞	Macy 1.10	9	82	28½	28¼	28¼
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		50	11⅝	11¼	11¼
6½	3⅛	MadSq Gar	7	11	6⅛	6	6
8⅞	3¼	MagicCf .32		259	7⅝	7½	7½
28½	11½	Mallory 1	26	27	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
26¾	16½	MalHyde .56	13	11	25¼	25	25¼
7⅞	2	Manhin .05e		35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15	9	Manpwr .88	10	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
39⅝	24¼	MfrHan 1.80	7	152	33¼	32⅝	33
50⅝	27¾	MAPCO .90	15	108	40⅛	39½	39⅝
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	2	167	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
53⅞	29⅞	MaratO 1.80	11	139	46¼	45⅜	45⅜
31¾	13⅞	Marcor 1	11	444	30⅜	27⅞	30⅛
63	28½	Marcr pf A2		5	59½	57¾	59¼
21¼	8⅝	Maremt .50	11	27	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
20⅝	10	MarMid .80	11	78	13	12½	12⅞
27½	11¼	Marionl .52	13	250	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
42	13⅝	Marley .60	15	19	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜
11½	6⅝	Marqtte .40e	8	6	10¼	10¼	10¼
17⅝	6⅛	Marriot .33t	24	746	17	16⅝	16¾
61¾	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	27	60¼	60	60
25⅝	19⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	90	23	22⅝	22⅝
20⅛	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	8	168	20	19⅞	19⅞
24	11⅝	MrldCup .60	9	108	24	23	23⅝
38	22⅝	MascoCo .20	24	247	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
27⅞	16½	Masonite .54	54	89	24⅝	24½	24½
25⅝	13⅝	MasseyFer 1	5	672	25¼	24⅞	25⅛
11⅞	7⅛	MasMt 1.17e	9	50	10⅝	10½	10⅝
17¾	11⅝	MasCp 1.60		14	17	16⅝	17
12⅞	10⅝	MasIn 1.03e		24	11½	11¼	11½
28⅝	12	MatsuE .23e	38	14	19¾	19½	19⅝
39⅝	22⅝	MayDSt 1.40	12	155	43	42⅞	42⅞

(Continued on Page 10.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	103.50	103.00	105.60	87.40
Brussels	131.71	132.21	132.98	123.74
Frankfurt	164.05	154.14	155.47	150.34
London 30	403.10	399.60	417.40	381.60
London 500	173.61	174.14	178.83	161.71
Milan	86.83	86.98	89.41	82.10
Paris	104.80	105.30	165.60	100.40
Sydney	444.73	448.00	472.05	444.73
Tokyo (n)	334.11	336.37	342.84	326.38
Tokyo (o)	4530.50	4519.03	4684.25	4463.06
Zurich	301.50	301.10	304.00	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(in local currencies)

(Yesterday's closing prices)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.50
Albert Heijn	117
Algemibank	353.50
Amrobank	81.90
A'dam	96
Fokker	42
Heineken	151.90
H.V.A.	54.80
Holl-Am-H	88.80
Hoogovens	64.60
K.L.M.	120
Nation. Ned.	96.60
Pakhoed	131.50
Philips new	34.30
Robeco	199.50
Rolinco	144
Royal Dutch	120.20
Unilever	125.80
Van Ommer	242
VerMach	1-87

Brussels

Arbed	4,550
Brux-Lamb	2,250
Cock Ougree	960
Electrobel	6,040
GB-Inno-BM	1,880
Hoboken	4,420
Pétrofina	5,710
Ph Gevaert	1,434
Soc Générale	2,790
Solvay	2,760
Un Minière	1,440

Frankfurt

AEG	100
BASF	168.40
Bayer	140
Commerzbk	203
Cont Gummi	103.50
Daimler	357.80
Demag	183
DeutBank	320.30
Dresdebk	255.80
Hoechst	170
Gels Aktien	84.80
Hoesch	64.50
Karlsdt	419
Kaufhof	268.50
KHD	190.50
Lufthansa	90
Mannesmann	328
Metallgesell	252
Neckermann	97
Rheinstahl	83.80
RWE new	155
Schering	363
Siemens	313
Thyssen	119.40
Veba	116.20
Volkswagen	155.50

London

Ango-Am cp	3.40
Anglo-Am	£29.50
Barclay Bk	3.15
Beecham Gr	3.43
BICC	1.27
Boots	1.35
Bowater	1.82
Brit-Am Tob	3.56
Brit Oxyg	0.59½
Brit Pet	5.92
Burmah	0.47
CadburySe	0.52½
Chartered	0.59
Courtaulds	1.59
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeer D	3.15
Decca Rec	2.52
Distillers	1.45
Dunlop	0.78
E Mustline	3.52
GEC	1.32
FreeStGed	£22
GKN	3.05
Glaxo Gr	3.80
Gold Fields	3.00
Gt Un St	2.13
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd	4.10
Hudson Bay	£14.50
Imp Chem	3.75
Imps	0.87
Mark & Spen	1.06
MetalBox	2.79
Nicholls	0.69
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.42
Rank Org	1.53
Royal Dutch	£37
R.T.Z.	1.96
Shell	3.83
Thorn (A)	2.46
Tube Invest	3.38
Union Carb	4.10
Vickers	1.60
War L3½	£26⅝
West Deep	£13.50
West Drief	£29⅝
West Hold	£24.75
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.38

Milan

Bastogi	1,215
Erba	2,400
Erc Marelli	499.50
Fiat	1,580.50
Finsider	288
Generali	45,810
IFI	2,398
Italgas	580
Italsider	405
LaRinas	64
Montedis	508
Olivetti	1,303
Pirelli	879
Snia Visco	1,593
Terni	350

Paris

Air Liquide	370.90
Alimentaire	80
BSN	651
Carrefour	2,100
Cim Lafarge	190.30
Citroën	62.80
Cie Bancaire	472
CFP	145.10
CGE	319.50
CCF	152
Ferodo	437
Imétal	99
L'Oréal	1,021
Mach Bull	39.60
Michelin	1,350
Moët-Henn	603
Moulinex	285.50
Paribas	190
PUK	106
Penarroya	60.40
Perrier	116.50
Peugeot	321
Rh Poulenc	106.10
Sacilor	69.10
St Gobain	136
Suez	270.10
Télémécan	712
Thomson	248.90
Usinor	72.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,160
Buehrle	1,525
B Boveri	1,590
Ciba-Geigy	1,665
Cr Suisse	2,790
Fischer	660
HofRochN	11,050
Nestlé	3,580
Sandoz	5,375
Sté B Suisse	485
Sulzer	2,510
U.B. Suisse	3,555

The Wobaco Group 1975

Wobaco Holding Company S.A.

Extracts from audited consolidated financial statements December 31, 1975

	1975 U.S. $000	1974 U.S. $000
Paid in capital and surplus	21,769	21,769
Reserves	3,454	2,116
Retained earnings	2,826	1,453
Total Capital Funds	28,049	25,338
Total Deposits	761,956	551,095
Cash and due from banks	331,247	174,678
Loans	459,420	402,871
Total assets	816,015	601,195
Net Income	4,211	3,113

PRINCIPAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES

World Banking Corporation Limited, Nassau, Bahamas

World Banking Corporation S.A., Luxembourg

World Banking & Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited, Grand Cayman, British West Indies

Shareholder Banks

Bank of America — Toronto Dominion Bank

Banco de Santander — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris — Commerzbank A.G.

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 10

—75/76— High. Low. Stocks and Div in $ P/E Sls. 100s. High Low 3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close

(Continued from Page 8.)

14⅝ MayerOsc 1 9 5 25¼ 25 25 — ¼
2⅝ Mays JW 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ Maytg 1.30a 18 60 24¼ 23¾ 24¼+ 1⅛
5¾ MBPX .48a 4 42 13⅝ 12⅞ 13 — ½
27¾ MCA 1.60 7 119 77⅝ 75⅝ 75⅝— 1½
7¼ McCord 1 9 14 16⅛ 16 16⅛
3⅜ McCrary Cp 51 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
23½ McDerm .80 6 381 48⅝ 46 45¾+ 1½
25⅝ McDonalds 30 200 63¼ 61⅝ 62
8½ McDonD .44 8 64 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
11½ McGEd 1.20 13 38 22⅞ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
6 McGrwH .64 12 184 15⅞ 14¾ 15⅝+ ⅛
13 M GH pf1.20 1 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞+ 1⅛
29¾ McIntyr 6 21890 48½ 47 47¾+ 1¼
10⅝ McKesCo 1a 7 21 35 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
14 McLean .80 11 15 46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅝— 1
13⅞ McLouf 1.60 20 39 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ McNeil .80 8 19 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
13⅝ MeadCp 1.20 9 456 25⅞ 24⅝ 25⅝+ 1½
29½ Mes pfA2.80 12 46 45½ 46
28½ Mes pfB2.80 25 46 45⅝ 46 + ⅛
13 Medusa 1.40 13 28 21¾ 20¾ 21¼+ ⅝
1⅝ MEI Cp 9 7⅜ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
6⅜ Melvlsh .60 16 227 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ½
2⅜ Menasc .35r 4 33 11 10¾ 11 — ½
28½ MercStr .80 13 5 55¾ 55⅝ 55¾— ⅛
57½ Merck 1.40 24 821 72½ 71⅛ 72⅛+ ⅛
8⅜ Meredith .79 7 20 15⅞ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ MerrLyn .80 9 749 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ MesaPet .65 18 216 24⅞ 23⅜ 24⅝+ ⅜
23 MesP pf1.60 62 29 28 29 + 1
7 Mesabl 1.15e 8 73 10 9¾ 9⅞
14½ MestaM .80 16 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
11⅝ MGM 1r 8 108 15⅝ 15 15 — ½
8⅜ Metrom .48 11 66 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅝— ⅛
64⅞ MIE pf18.32 z030 83 83 83 + ½
8⅛ MGIC In .10 849 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
8½ MichGs 1.00 7 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
17½ MichTube 1 5 38 21 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅜
25½ MHWl pf2.07 18 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅝— ¼
8⅝ Microdot 1 7 929 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅝+ ¼
9¾ Micrew .79f 12 89 18⅛ 17 18⅛+ 1⅛
18⅜ MidCTl 1.88 9 27 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ MidSUt 1.32 9 502 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
1 Midlnd Mtg 55 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ MidiRo 1.30 6 63 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
17⅞ MilesLb 1.28 18 14 28 27½ 27⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ MiltBrd .36e 10 70 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
43 MinMM 1.35 26 718 59⅝ 59 59⅛— ¼
13⅝ MinnPL 1.65 7 11 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ MirroAl .96 10 2 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
6⅛ MissnEq .28 7 41 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛
16⅝ MissRiv 1.30 6 158 29⅝ 29 29⅝+ ⅜
[illegible] MoPac pf1 16 22½ 22⅜ 22⅜
16⅞ MoPtCe 1.60 7 6 22 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
8 MoPSv .84b 7 57 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ MobilOi 3.40 7 808 64⅝ 63⅛ 63⅝— ¼
1⅛ Mobile Hom 158 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅝— ⅛
8⅛ Mohasco .60 26 100 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
1⅛ Mohk Data 618 5⅞ 5½ 5⅝— ¼
8⅛ MohkRub 1 5 5 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
[illegible] Molycrp .60 8 32 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
9 Monrh 1.20a 4 18 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ Monogr .20 5 71 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
7 MonrEq .20 28 381 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛
41 Monsan 2.60 11 605 94⅝ 93¼ 93⅝+ ⅜
46 Mons pf2.75 6 105 106 105 105 + 1⅛
24⅝ MonDU 2.8 7 3 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ MonPw 1.80 9 31 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛
19⅝ MontSt 1.87e 18 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
4⅜ MONY .73e 11 41 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
25⅝ MoorMc .80 4 102 37⅜ 37 37⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ Morgan 1.80 12 136 61 60⅝ 60⅝+ ⅜
19½ MorrisKnu 1 6 26 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅛
1⅝ MorseEl Pd 147 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
2¼ MorseSh .30 7 70 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅜
1⅞ MtgeTr Am 12 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
10⅝ MotNor .88 11 385 17 16 17 + ½
33⅝ Motorola .70 42 303 49⅞ 48⅝ 49¼+ ⅜
25⅝ MtFuel 1.48 15 43 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅞— ⅛
16⅝ MtStTel 1.52 9 37 21 20⅞ 21
4⅛ Munford .48 6 22 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
3⅛ Munfd pf.48 8 6⅞ 6 6 + ⅛
7½ Munsng 1.08 10 2 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ½
10¼ MurphC 1.20 8 12 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
15⅝ MurpOil .60 7 34 20⅝ 19⅝ 20
12 MurryOh 1 7 16 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅜
12⅝ MutlOm 1.32 17 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
4 MyersL .40 62 48 8⅝ 7⅝ 8 + ½

N

22⅝ Nabisco 2.40 10 77 37⅝ 37 37⅛+ ⅛
17 NalcoCh .72 20 31 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ NarcoSci .60 7 23 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
9 NashuaC .60 17 61 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
7⅜ NatAirl .50 11 93 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ N Avia .47e 31 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ NatCan .57 5 64 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
10¼ N Can pf1.50 3 24⅝ 24 24
27 N Chem 2.20 28 31 49⅞ 41 41 — ⅜
5 NatCityL .90 57 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
29⅝ NatDet 2.72 6 8 47½ 47⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ NatDist 1.40 9 700 22½ 21⅝ 21⅞— ⅛
31⅞ NDst pf 2.25 1 36 36 36 + ⅛
18⅞ NatFuel 2.06 8 6 23⅝ 23 23⅛
6⅝ NatGyp 1.05 11 278 14⅝ 14 14⅛
3⅞ Nat Homes 75 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5¾ Natlnd .30 3 332 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ Natlnd pf.40 3 12 11½ 12 + ½
9½ Nt MedCare 19 109 19 18⅝ 18⅝—
26⅝ N Pres 1.20a 7 6 36 35⅝ 36 + ⅛
9⅝ Nat Semicn 38 466 53⅞ 52⅝ 53 + ⅛
8⅝ NatSvcIn .74 9 35 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ N Stand .96 9 2 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
33 N Starch .68 18 27 50⅝ 50⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
32⅝ NatStl 2.6a 10 109 46⅝ 45⅝ 45⅞+ ⅛
2¼ Nat Tea 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—
30⅝ Natoma 1.20 18 89 25 25 25⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ NCR Cp .72 11 492 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ Neptune .68 18 7 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ NevPw 1.50 9 12 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ NevP pf2.30 z7100 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
15 NevP pf1.74 z100 19 19 19
13 NEngEl 1.78 8 45 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
8⅞ NEnGE 1.28 8 42 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
25⅝ NEnP pf2.76 18 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ N EngT 2.36 11 85 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
8⅝ Newhall .40 8 35 13⅝ 13 13 + ⅛
18⅝ Newmt 1.60 14 135 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
63⅝ Nwmt pf4.50 11 84 86 84 84 + 1
19⅝ NYSEG 2.40 8 58 27 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ NYSE pf2.12 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
8⅛ NiaMP 1.24 7 343 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ⅛
98⅝ NiM pf 11.75 z4100 111⅝ 111 111⅛+ ⅛
87 NiM pf 10.60 z120 106 106 106
63 Nia M pf7.72 z400 81 79⅝ 80⅛+ ⅛
43⅝ NiaM pf 5.25 z140 56⅝ 55 55 — 1
33⅝ NiaM pf 4.10 z30 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝+ ⅛
11 NiaShr 1.19e 18 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ NL Ind 1 9 368 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ NLT Cp .60 7 357 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
59⅝ NorfkWn 5 9 386 75⅝ 74⅝ 74⅝— ⅛
12⅝ Norlin 1.25 5 57 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
10⅝ Norris 1.40 7 92 33⅝ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ NoACoal .90 8 13 38⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ NoAmMt 1e 9 45 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½
12⅝ NoAFhl 1.20 15 84 28⅝ 28⅛ 28½— ⅛
2⅝ NoCAir .18e 8 337 3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+ ⅛
⅝ NoCeAir wt 45 1 15-16 1 + ⅛
6⅝ NoestUt 1.02 8 174 11 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
22⅝ NothnEl .60 22 30½ 32 32 — ⅛
17⅝ NorIllGas 2 7 64 24½ 24¼ 24⅛
19½ NoIIG pf1.90 4 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
13⅝ NIndPS 1.35 9 28 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
28⅝ NorNGs 1.76 7 423 42 41½ 42 + ⅛
69½ NoNG pf5.60 z10 72 72 72 + 1
15⅝ NoStPw 1.94 265 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅛
60 NSP pf 10.36 z10 112 112 112
41 NSPw pf4.10 z10 47½ 47½ 47½+ ½
37 NSPw pf3.60 z50 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝
2⅝ NorthgL .50t 75 60 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
22 Northrop Cp 6 77 25½ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ NwstAirl .45 15 367 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
34 NwtBnc 1.70 10 85 47⅝ 46⅝ 47 — ½
4 NwtEnrgy 2 4 45 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ NwtEnr ct 2 4 18 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ Nwtind 1.75 4 686 44⅝ 41⅝ 43⅝+ 2⅛
8½ Nwstlnd wt 123 22⅝ 20⅝ 22⅛+ 1⅛
2 Nwind pfA5 18 130½ 123½ 130⅛+ 7
9 Nwind pfC5 8 124 122⅝ 122⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ Nwtin pf4.20 48 97⅝ 92 97⅛+ 5⅛
5 NwtP pf2.50 3 25⅝ 25 25
7⅝ NwMut .95e 15 21 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅛
7½ NwtSiW 1.20 12 8 32½ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
24 Norton 1.70 8 16 31½ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
8⅝ NorSim .30b 11 830 20⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ½
5⅝ NortS pf1.60 37 49 48⅝ 48½— ⅜
3⅝ NucorCp .28 6 36 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ½
5⅛ NVF 1.77t 8 224 10½ 10 10⅛+ ⅛

O

5⅛ Oak Ind .48 12 19 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ OakiteP .92 9 8 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ OccidPet 1 5 336 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ OccidPet wt 124 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
42 OccidPt pf4 7 55⅝ 55⅝ 55⅝
49⅝ OccIP pf2.60 7 55⅝ 55 55⅛
19 OccIP pf2.50 23 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ OccIP pf2.16 13 28⅞ 28 28⅞+ ⅛

21⅝ 13⅛ OgdenCp 1 4 93 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 25 Ogdn pf1.87 5 29½ 29⅛ 29⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 12⅝ OhioEd 1.46 9 251 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
110⅝ 99 OhE pf 10.76 z400 110 109⅝ 109½— ⅛
52 42 OhEd pf4.56 z50 51 51 51 + 1
50 42⅝ OhEd pf4.44 z300 50 49 50 + 2
45 37 OhEd pf3.90 z50 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝
123⅝ 107 OhP pfA 14 z180 119 119 119
102⅝ 101 OhPw pf 14 z150 119⅝ 119 119
82 68 OhPw pf8.04 z20 82⅝ 82⅝ 82⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 8⅝ OKC Cp .60 5 74 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
25⅝ 17⅝ OklaGE 1.44 10 72 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ½
11⅝ 9⅝ OklGE pf.80 z530 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 17⅝ OklaNG 1.80 8 6 25⅝ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
42⅝ 14⅝ OlinCp 1.32 9 280 44 43⅝ 43⅝+ 1⅛
32⅝ 10⅝ Olinkraft 1 11 102 33⅝ 31⅞ 33⅛+ 1⅛
13½ 7⅝ Omark .60 5 82 12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅛ Oneida .76 7 18 13⅛ 13 13⅛
16 10 Opelika 1 8 6 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
15⅛ 7½ OranRk 1.28 8 21 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
16½ 3⅝ Orange .16 10 109 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
46⅝ 24⅝ OtisElv 2.20 8 8 39⅝ 39 39 — ¼
24⅝ 14 OutMar 1.20 14 73 32⅝ 30⅝ 32⅛+ ⅝
17⅝ 8 OutletCo .75 4 26 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 9 OvernitT .80 11 42 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 8⅛ OverSh .20b 4 28 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
37 25⅛ OwenCn .88 19 236 53⅝ 53⅛ 53⅛— ⅛
60⅝ 32 OwenIll 1.72 16 371 59⅝ 58⅝ 59 + ½
91⅝ 82⅝ OwnIl pf4.75 1 90 90 90 + 1
23 7⅛ Oxfrdlnd .68 6 18 21 20½ 20½— ⅛

P-Q

14⅝ 11⅝ PacAS 1.20a 73 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ PacGas 1.88 8 646 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
19 14⅝ PacLtg 1.68 8 50 18⅝ 18 18⅛
30⅝ 24⅝ PacLumbr 1 17 33 29⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝— ½
29⅝ 13⅝ PacPetrl .80 77 74 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
21⅝ 14⅝ PacPw 1.70 10 101 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 12⅝ PacTT 1.20 9 49 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 7⅛ PacTin .80 7 15 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ⅛
9⅝ 2⅛ PaineW .30a 5 61 9 8⅝ 9
85½ 8⅝ PalW pf1.30 5 16 15 15
7 2⅝ PalmBc .25 7 45 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 3 Pamida .10e 12 138 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
6 2 PanAm Air 1786 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
35⅝ 26⅝ PanEP 2.10 7 154 33⅝ 33 33⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Paprcft .66b 7 x86 12⅝ 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
15⅝ 8⅝ Pargasinc 1 11 x18 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 15⅝ Parker Drill 5 10 28⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 13⅛ ParHan 1.12 9 25 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 10⅝ ParkPen .40 8 18 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
48⅝ 14 Pasco 27c 11 303 22⅝ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
21⅝ 6½ Payls nw .40 10 57 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
22 9½ PeabGa .12e 12 49 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Pam Cent 2454 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ PenDix .24b 13 73 6⅝ 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
63⅝ 36⅝ Penney 1.16 29 282 54⅝ 53⅝ 54 + ⅜
27⅝ 15⅝ PaPwLt 1.80 7 65 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝
120 105 PaPL pf 13 z490 119⅝ 119½ 119⅝
86 69 PaPL pf8.00 z10 83½ 83½ 83½— 1⅛
62 44⅝ PaPL pf4.50 z80 52 51 51½
51 41½ PaPL pf4.40 z10 50 50 50 — ½
35⅝ 17⅝ Pennwlt 1.48 11 57 36⅝ 36½ 36⅝— ⅛
54 31 Penwl pf2.50 9 54 53½ 54 + ½
25⅝ 18⅝ Penwl pf1.60 24 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 17 Pennzol 1.20 9 690 26½ 25⅝ 26⅛+ 1⅛
84⅝ 68⅝ Pennz pfB 8 1 84⅝ 84⅝ 84⅝+ ⅛
33½ 22 Pennz pf1.33 1 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ PeopDrg .20 186 24 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
38½ 36⅝ PeoplsGas 3 7 145 35⅝ 35⅝ 35½— ⅛
76⅝ 40⅝ PepsiCo 1.40 18 126 75 74⅝ 75 + ⅛
30 16 PerkElm .30 25 151 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
28 16⅛ Pet Inc 1.30 8 115 26⅝ 26 26 — ½
16⅝ 6⅛ PeterP) .80a 13 27 16⅝ 16 16⅛
74⅝ 34 Petrles .80a 20 2 71⅝ 71⅝ 71⅝
29⅝ 8⅝ Petrolan .50 9 48 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½
23⅝ 16½ Petrlm 2.55e 12 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 23⅝ Pfizer .76a 14 458 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅛
42⅝ 29 PhelpD 2.20 18 280 42⅛ 41⅝ 42⅛— ⅛
17 10⅝ PhilaEl 1.64 9 168 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
96 74 PhilE pf9.50 z140 95 94½ 95 + ⅛
88⅝ 67 PhilE pf8.75 z80 88 87⅝ 88 + ⅛
77⅝ 57 PhilE pf7.75 z110 76⅝ 75⅝ 76⅛— ⅛
77⅝ 57 PhilaEl pf 7 z130 70½ 70½ 70½+ ⅛
39½ 32⅝ PhilE pf3.80 z100 39⅝ 39 39 + ⅛
19⅝ 10⅝ PhilaSub .80 8 30 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛—
69⅝ 48⅝ PhilMorr 1 15 314 56 55⅝ 56 + ⅛
6 2 Philips Ind 55 5 5 5 — ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ Phillpind pf 20 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
60⅝ 37 PhillPet 1.40 13 537 57 55⅝ 56⅛+ ⅛
10 3⅝ PhilVnH .40 28 21 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 7⅝ Pickwik .24e 18 63 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ PiedNG 1.40 6 17 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ Pier 1 Imprt 89 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
44⅝ 35⅝ Pillsbury 1 18 107 39⅝ 38⅝ 39½+ 1⅛
36⅝ 19⅝ Pioner 1.20b 9 70 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 11⅝ PitneyB .60 9 254 17⅝ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
28 19⅝ PittFrg .80b 7 5 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
47⅝ 34 PittFtW pf z1000 38½ 37 37 — 2
39⅝ 28 Pittstn .80a 7 659 37⅝ 37 37⅝+ ⅛
28⅝ 15⅝ PizzaHt .03e 15 184 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ Plan Resrch 9 103 4⅝ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ PlayBoy .12 65 23 4 3⅝ 3⅝
18⅝ 6⅝ Plessey .86e 7 14 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ PNB MR .40 22 27 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
43½ 15 Polaroid .32 28 1359 40⅝ 39⅝ 40⅛+ 1⅛
13⅝ 3⅝ Ponderosa 49 133 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
20 8⅝ PopeTal .70 15 40 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
21½ 13⅝ Portec 1b 6 16 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 12⅝ PortGE 1.58 9 108 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
110⅝ 99⅝ PoG pf 11.50 z110 110 109⅝ 109½— 1
60½ 23⅝ Potltch 1.50 13 x42 59 57⅝ 57⅝— 1
13⅝ 10 PotmEl 1.16 11 198 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
57½ 50 PotEl pf5.50 z110 57½ 57 57
57½ 50 PotEl pf5.46 z100 57 57 57 + 1
49⅝ 41 PotEl pf4.50 z100 48½ 48½ 48½
37½ 25⅝ PotEl pf2.44 1 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝—
44⅝ 24⅝ PPG In 1.80 11 323 45 44⅝ 45⅛+ 1⅛
12⅝ 6 Premier .36 8 23 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
16⅝ 10 Premr pf.90 7 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
100⅝ 78⅝ ProctGam 2 21 159 89½ 88⅝ 89⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ ProdRsh .40 19 6 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 18⅝ Protor 1.40 4 11 35½ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ PSA Inc 32 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
17⅝ 12⅝ PSvCol 1.30 8 169 17⅝ 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
20⅝ 12 PSvEG 1.72 9 169 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛— ⅛
119⅝ 104 PSE pf 12.25 z130 119 118⅝ 118⅝— ⅛
88 66⅝ PSEG pf8.08 z70 87 87 87 — 1
89⅝ 64⅝ PSEG pf7.80 z50 87 87 87 — 1
83 61 PSEG pf7.52 z180 83 83 83
79⅝ 61 PSEG pf7.40 z110 80 80 80 + 1
57⅝ 42⅝ PSEG pf5.05 z110 55 55 55 — 2⅛
49⅝ 39 PSEG pf4.30 z20 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝—
27⅝ 20⅝ PSEG pf2.43 3 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—
16 12⅝ PSEG pf1.40 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
43⅝ 29⅝ P Svlnd 2.72 11 571 40⅝ 40 40 — ⅛
109 99 PSInd pf9.44 z30 107 107 107 — 1
13 11 PSInd pf1.04 z100 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—
20⅝ 11⅝ PSvNH 1.80 7 74 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
21⅝ 11⅝ PSvNM 1.36 8 79 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 3 Pubickr Ind 19 40 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
5 2⅝ Pueblo Int 44 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—
5⅝ 2⅝ PuerRi Cem 1 5 5 5 — ⅛
30⅝ 18⅝ PugSPL 2.36 6 15 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—
34 23 Pullmn 1.20 9 153 33 32⅝ 33 + ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ PurexCp .96 9 113 15⅝ 15 15⅛— ⅛
23 14⅝ Purex pf1.35 9 21½ 21½ 21½— ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ Puritn Fash 168 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
42 17⅝ Purolr 1.04 13 1 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 1⅝ QuakOat .84 13 363 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅛
69 38⅝ QukOat pf.3 4 68⅝ 67⅝ 67⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 15 QuakStO .78 12 44 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
7½ 4 Questor .01r 29 1 7 7 7

R

52½ 36 RalstonPu 1 16 289 47⅝ 47 47⅛+ ⅜
5⅞ 2⅛ Ramada Inn 20 2024 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅛
10 6⅝ Rancoin .40 24 9⅝ 8⅝ 9 + ¼
9⅛ 4⅝ Rapid Am 19 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
31⅝ 17⅝ Raybest 1.50 5 56 30⅝ 29 29 — ⅝
22⅝ 7⅝ Raymint .56 7 20 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
59⅝ 25⅝ Raytheon 1 17 155 51½ 51⅛ 51⅛— ⅛
26⅝ 10⅝ RCA 1 19 2080 25⅞ 26 25⅛+ ⅛
65⅝ 39 RCA cvpf 4 19 65⅝ 64⅝ 65⅛+ ⅛
43 33½ RCA pf 3.50 z100 42 41½ 41⅝— ½
3⅝ 1⅛ viReadg Co 13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
27 14⅝ ReadBat .40 4 145 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
4½ 1⅝ Redman Ind 71 3½ 3⅝ 3½+ ⅛
14⅞ 7⅝ ReeceCp .74 16 28 13⅝ 12⅝ 13½+ ½
29⅝ 15⅝ Reeves 1.80 8 4 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 8 ReichCh .66 6 138 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
9⅝ 4½ Reliab St .64 10 9 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅜
24⅝ 10⅝ RelianEl 1 10 251 24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅜
68 35 Relian pf 3 4 68 67⅝ 68 + 1½
44⅝ 19⅝ Relia pf1.60 8 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ⅛
10 8⅝ Relian Grp 48 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ RelGrp pfC 12 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
18⅝ 10⅝ RelGrp pfB 4 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ Republic Cp 7 17 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
12 8⅝ RepFinS .80 8 21 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ ⅝ RepMtg Inv 21 1½ 1⅝ 1⅝
35⅝ 22⅝ RepStl 1.60 8 626 35⅝ 34⅝ 35
10⅝ 4⅝ ResrvOil .16 8 207 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
45⅝ 17⅝ RevcoDS .40 27 24 44⅝ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 6 Rever Copp 54 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
8⅝ 47⅝ Revlon 1.40 19 68 76⅝ 75⅝ 76⅛+ ½
5⅝ 2⅝ Rexham .28 8 29 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 12⅝ Rexord 1.28 6 24 25⅝ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
67 49⅝ Reynin 3.08 10 238 66 64⅝ 66 + 1⅛
77 52⅝ Reyin pf2.25 1 76½ 76½ 76½+ 1⅛

35⅝ 14⅝ RavnMet 1a 10 790 36⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
74 44⅝ RevM pf4.30 12 74 73⅝ 73 — 1
39 34⅝ RevM pf2.37 1 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝
12⅝ 7 RevSec .40a 8 22 12 11½ 12
12⅝ 8 Richardsn 1 4 32 11⅝ 11 11⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ RichMer .64 13 783 25⅝ 25 25⅛+ 1
14⅝ 9⅝ Richmnd .80 13 234 14 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 10⅝ RiegelT 1.50 6 17 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 8 RioGran .60 9 143 20⅝ 19 20 + 1½
11⅝ 7⅝ RioGr pf.80 9 12 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 4⅝ Rite Aid .16 17 1302 17⅝ 17 17⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 11⅝ RivianF .96 11 47 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 9 Robshaw .70 22 43 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 13⅝ Robrtsn 1.50 5 22 26 25½ 26 + ⅛
5⅝ 9 Robins .23a 12 216 12⅝ 11½ 12⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ RochG 1.28b 7 56 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
111 103 RochG pf 11 z7550 110½ 110⅛ 110⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ RochTel .80 8 58 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 4⅝ Rockowr .64 19 27 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
29 18⅝ Rockwlint 2 9 83 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝
71 50 Rklnt pf4.75 6 70⅝ 70⅝ 70⅝— ⅛
86½ 46⅝ RohmH 1.28 38 55 68 67½ 67⅝
11 4⅛ Rohr Ind 88 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 11⅝ Rollins .39 18 18 27 26⅝ 27 + ⅛
8⅛ 4 Ronson Cp 50 9 5 5 5 — ⅛
19 9⅝ Roper 1.20 13 6 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 10⅝ RorenA .94 11 430 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛— ⅛
48⅝ 38 Roserio .40b 12 66 26⅝ 24⅝ 26⅛+ ⅛
37⅝ 19⅝ Rowan .20 4 40 26⅝ 26⅛ 26½
19⅝ 8⅝ RoyCCol .72 14 57 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
46 24⅝ RoyID 3.26e 5 291 45⅝ 45 45⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ Roylnd .45t 11 685 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ RTE Cp .16 70 62 7⅝ 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
27⅝ 14 Rubbrm .40 26 66 27 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 11 Rucker .20 5 185 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ RussTog .76 30 25 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ Ryder Sys 284 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛

S

41⅝ 25 SabineR .60 0 11 39 38⅝ 39
3½ 1½ Safeprd Ind 19 263 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
52⅝ 34⅝ SafewyStr 2 10 304 46⅝ 45⅝ 46⅛+ 1⅛
11⅝ 3 SagaCp .07a 9 72 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
45⅝ 26½ StJoMin 1.20 11 55 43⅝ 43½ 43⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ StJoLtP 1.12 8 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
30 21⅝ StLSaF 2.50 5 23 29 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
11⅝ 9½ StPaulS .96a 9 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
45½ 19⅝ StRegP 1.52 12 309 46⅝ 45⅝ 46 + ⅜
8⅝ 3½ Sajant .24b 15 28 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 10 SanDGs .20 13 188 13 12⅝ 13
10⅝ 2⅝ Sandrs Asso 16 89 9⅝ 9 9⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ SJuanR .99t 7 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½— ⅛
36⅝ 24⅝ SFeInd 1.80 9 195 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 7 SFeInd pf.50 120 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
35⅝ 18⅝ SanFeInt .20 8 119 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— 1
14 ⅛ SargtWel .58 8 22 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 3 Saul RlEst 67 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ SavanE .45e 5 40 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 9 SavnEA 1.34 1 14 14 14
12⅝ 10⅝ SavEl pf1.28 7 12½ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Sav A Stop 35 4⅝ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 3 SavOnDr .20 15 21 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ SavinB Mch 48 41 9½ 8⅝ 9½+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ Saxon Ind 11 699 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ SCA Svc 111 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5 2⅝ Schaefer Cp 26 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
67⅝ 44⅝ ScheraPl .68 23 432 55⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 16⅝ SchlitzBr .68 22 119 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
90⅝ 67 Schlumb .80 22 424 79⅝ 78⅝ 78⅝— 1⅛
16⅝ 9 SCM Cp .70 6 124 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
13 4⅝ SCOA In .70 8 80 13⅝ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ ScotLad .24 4 57 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
23⅝ 9⅝ ScotFet 1.08 10 34 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 8⅝ ScottFor .74 7 29 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
22 12⅝ ScottPap .68 12 340 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
11½ 5 Scottys .10 19 25 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
15 9⅝ ScovillMfg 1 457 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
36⅝ 25½ Scovil pf2.50 55 37 35½ 37 + 1⅛
6⅝ 4 ScudDuoVt 12 6 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 7⅝ Scudd pf.83e 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
24⅝ 10⅝ Sea Cont .30 5 30 19 18⅝ 18⅝
31½ 17⅝ SeabCL 1.40 8 81 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅛
6⅝ 2½ SeabWA .22t 8 55 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
37 25 Seagram .60 15 6 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3 Seagrave 14 32 7⅝ 6⅝ 7½+ 1
18½ 7 SealdPw .80 10 16 17 16½ 17 + ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ SearleG .52 10 1719 16⅝ 15⅝ 16
74⅝ 48⅝ Sears 1.60a 26 879 68⅝ 66⅝ 67⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ Seatrain Lin 573 3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 19⅝ Sedcoinc .18 7 234 26⅝ 26⅛ 26½
7⅝ 3⅝ SvcCplnt .12 4 25 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14⅝ 5½ Servomt .66 8 25 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
7½ 3⅝ Shakspre .28 21 26 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
15 5½ Shapell .10 10 43 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
57⅝ 39⅝ ShellOil 2.60 7 49 50⅝ 50 50½+ ½
14⅝ 4⅝ ShellrGl .56 6 82 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
19½ 10½ ShlIGl pf1.40 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 10⅝ ShlIGl pf1.35 2 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝
48⅝ 32⅝ SherwW 2.20 16 37 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 8⅝ SierrPac .92 18 35 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 10⅝ Signal .90b 7 51 16⅝ 16 16⅛— ⅛
41⅝ 32 Signal pf2.20 3 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 14 Signal pf 1 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—
41½ 25½ SignodeCp 1 15 14 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ½
9⅝ 2½ SimPrec .12 10 178 7⅝ 6½ 7⅛+ ⅛
34 12 Simm .88a 15 6 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 8⅝ SimPat .40b 22 365 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 8⅝ Singer .30e 3558 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ 1⅛
39 24½ Singr pf3.50 137 36⅝ 34⅝ 35⅝+ 2
39⅝ 10⅝ SkaggCo .60 16 19 39 38 38⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ Skil Corp 28 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
26 12⅝ Skyline .24 69 448 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ SmithAO .60 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
38½ 15⅝ Smithint .36 9 288 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛— ⅛
64⅝ 43⅝ SmithKline 2 14 49 62 61⅝ 62 + ⅛
17 7⅛ SmithTr .50 11 16 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
22⅝ 10⅝ Smucker .68 9 31 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅛ SoleBas .70 7 14 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Sonesta Int 2 13 3⅝ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
9⅝ 8⅝ Sony Corp 35 457 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
38 27⅝ SooLin 2.35e 8 33 31½ 30½ 31⅛+ ⅛
11 4½ SOS Con .40 7 29 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
18 9⅝ SCarEG 1.52 8 78 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
16½ 9½ SoJerin 1.56 9 12 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Soudwn .30r 6 5 12¼ 12¼ 12 — ⅛
25⅝ 16½ Sdwn pf1.60 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
16 9½ SoestBkg .60 11 25 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ½
8½ 5 SoezaPS .80t 1 46 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
21⅝ 16⅝ SoCalE 1.68 7 216 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ SouthCo 1.40 7 995 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
37⅝ 23⅝ SoInGE 2.40 9 6 36⅝ 36½ 36⅝
57⅝ 41 SoNRes 1.45 9 121 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝—
36⅝ 28⅝ SoNwEnT) 3 10 28 36⅝ 36½ 36⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 24⅝ Sou Pac 2.24 12 89 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ⅛
62⅝ 40 Sou Ry 2.2 12 163 60⅝ 59½ 59⅝—
61½ 44 SouRy pfA 3 4 60 60 60 — ⅛
6⅝ 5½ Sou Ry pf.50 35 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
36½ 19⅝ SoUnGs 1.76 8 7 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 15⅝ Southld .40b 13 290 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
12 4⅝ SwstFor .20 198 190 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 12⅝ SwtFl pf1.50 44 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 9⅝ SwstPSV .98 10 109 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 5 Sparton .24a 4 18 8⅝ 8 8 + ⅛
13⅝ 6⅝ SperryHut 1 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
34 27⅝ Sperry H pf 3 2 34 34 34
48⅝ 25⅝ SperryR .76 11 355 45⅝ 45 45⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ Sprague El 43 9⅝ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
14 8⅝ Spring M .75 26 56 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
28 14⅝ SquarD 1.10 17 215 25⅝ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
41½ 24⅝ Squibb .90 17 204 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
65 34⅝ StaleyM 1.80 6 141 52⅝ 50⅝ 51⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 19⅝ StPoor 1.92a 40 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
40⅝ 33 StBrand 1.14 15 182 36⅝ 35½ 35⅝—
50⅝ 28⅝ StBPaint .32 24 231 43⅝ 42⅝ 43⅛—
34 22⅝ StdOilCal 2 7 831 31⅝ 31½ 31⅝—
53⅝ 36 StOilInd 2.30 9 694 46⅝ 45 46⅛+ 1⅛
85⅝ 44½ StOilOh 1.36 20 236 69⅝ 68⅝ 68⅝—
11⅝ 5⅝ StdPress .40 5 28 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ StdProd .66 20 18 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Standex .60 7 15 13 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 12⅝ StanWk 1.04 12 26 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛—
8⅝ 6 Stanray .60 25 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ Sterrett 1 7 4 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
4⅛ ⅝ StaMut Inv 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12 9⅝ StaMS 1.10e 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
106⅝ 40 StaufCh 2.40 1 80 105½ 104½ 105⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Sterchi .48 11 42 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
25½ 15⅝ SterDrug .70 14 321 20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 2 SterlPro .11t 6 46 5⅛ 5⅝ 5⅝
17 8 Sterodnt .40 11 32 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 10⅝ StevensJ .80 13 148 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
30½ 17 StewWa 1.96 9 14 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅛+ ½
22⅝ 13⅝ StokVC 1.20 7 43 20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅛
72½ 33⅝ StoneW 2.50 9 2 61⅝ 61⅝ 61⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 8⅝ StoneCon .60 5 37 16½ 15⅝ 16 — ⅜
23½ 9 StopShp 1.10 6 23 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
17⅝ 9 Storge Tech 6 236 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
21⅝ 12⅝ StorerBdg 1 2 123 21⅛ 20 20⅝+ 1⅛
14 6⅝ StridRite .80 8 11 13½ 13⅝ 13⅝
45⅝ 19 StuWor 1.32 9 60 45⅝ 45⅛ 45⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 16 STW pfA1.40 14 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ Suave Shoe 9 73 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
20 11⅝ SubProGs 1 8 17 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ SuCrest .30 4 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 9½ Sun Chm .40 28 15⅝ 14½ 15⅛+ ⅛
37½ 25½ SunOil 1.12r 7 62 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅛
40½ 29⅝ Sun O pf2.25 33 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝
25⅝ 11⅝ Sunbeam 1 15 297 25⅝ 25 25⅛— ⅛
26½ 12⅝ Sundstrd .80 7 176 22 21⅝ 21⅝
41 29⅝ Sunds pf3.50 3 41⅝ 40½ 41⅛+ 1⅛
16½ 9 SundhMg .36 16 33 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
29½ 15 SupVal 1.10 9 16 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
249 153 SoprOil 1.80 10 22 176 174 174 — 3

6¼ 3 SvpmkG .20 20 29 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
32¼ 9⅝ Superscpe 11 455 33⅝ 31⅝ 33½+ 2⅛
6⅞ 2⅝ Sutro Mtg 19 4⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝
15 4 Swank .60a 11 69 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅞
23¼ 12⅝ Sybron .84 10 23 20 19⅝ 19⅝
41¼ 28 Sybrn pf2.40 7 38 27 28 + ½
9⅝ 3 Systron Don 8 34 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝

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28⅝ 11⅝ TaftBrd .80 10 10 26 25⅝ 25½— ⅛
4⅛ 1⅝ Talcott Nat 124 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
8⅝ 5 Talley .60 7 306 9⅝ 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ Talley pfB 1 217 11½ 11 11½+ ½
19 9⅛ TampEl 1.04 9 114 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 22½ Tandy Corp 14 1006 40 38½ 39½+ 1⅛
21⅝ 12 Tandycrit 10 109 19⅝ 19 19
8⅝ 4 Tappon .20 29 8⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
37 18 Tecmicare 22 403 34⅝ 32½ 34⅛+ 2⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ Technicolr 9 20 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
15½ 5 Technicon 17 960 15⅝ 14⅝ 15½+ 1
58⅝ 18⅝ Tcktronx .24 18 145 57⅛ 56⅝ 57 + ½
7⅝ 2⅝ Telecor .30 9 87 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
32½ 9⅛ Telodyn .32t 6 323 38½ 37⅛ 38⅛+ ⅛
74⅝ 48⅝ Teledyn pf 6 4 73⅛ 72 72 — ⅝
9⅛ 1⅛ Teleprmpt 459 8 7⅝ 7⅝
3⅛ ⅝ Telex Cp 12 779 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
29⅝ 19⅛ Tennco 1.76 7 1305 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
110⅝ 74 Tennc pf5.50 2 104 104 104 + ½
20⅝ 12⅝ TesoroPet 1 4 263 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
37⅝ 25⅝ Tesor pf2.16 208 30⅝ 29⅝ 30 + ⅛
28⅝ 21⅝ Texaco 2 8 1145 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
40 28 TexComm 1 12 143 38⅛ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
39⅝ 25½ TexETr 1.70 7 165 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 26 TxET pf2.87 34 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 23⅝ TexGaT 1.88 9 42 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
36⅝ 22⅝ Texsgif 1.28 10 87 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅝ Texasind 1b 10 49 12⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
122⅝ 61 Texinst 1 44 271 120⅝ 118⅝ 119⅝+ 1⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Texas Intl 7 237 7⅝ 6⅝ 7 — ⅛
21½ 11⅝ TexOGs .01b 8 110 16⅝ 16 16⅝+ ⅛
21¼ 15½ TexPac Ld 16 2 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝
25⅝ 16⅝ TexUt 1.24 10 509 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 2⅝ Toxfi Ind 6 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅝
26 12⅝ Textron 1.10 10 146 25⅝ 24⅝ 25½+ ⅛
24⅝ 15 Textr pf1.40 4 24 23⅝ 24 + 1
17⅝ 9⅝ Thiokol .70 7 45 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
46½ 25⅝ ThomBet .36 23 28 39⅛ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
11 5 Thomin .40b 26 11 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
9⅝ 4⅝ ThomJW .50 40 85 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ ThriftDg .40 3 23 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
19⅝ 9⅛ TI Corp 1 20 192 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
42⅝ 26⅝ TidwatM .70 6 20 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ Tigerint .40 1 200 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
69½ 24⅝ Timelnc 2 15 169 67⅝ 66⅝ 67
22¼ 10¼ TimeMir .50 15 250 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛— ⅛
48½ 24⅝ Timkn 2.20a 10 61 49½ 48⅝ 49⅛+ ⅛
13⅞ 8⅝ Tish Rlty 8 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
8 4⅛ TobinP .15e 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Todd Shipyd 10 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
25⅝ 16⅝ TolEdis 2.12 7 33 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 6⅝ TonkaCp .40 13 28 16 15⅝ 15⅝
8⅛ 4⅝ ToolRol .40b 17 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
29⅝ 13½ TraneCo .96 9 281 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝— ⅛
39½ 24⅝ TranUn 1.60 19 8 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
12½ 5⅛ Trans W Air 243 9⅝ 9 9⅝+ ⅛
16¼ 10⅛ TWA pf 2 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 6 Transam .62 9 363 11 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 17⅝ Traninc 1.92 8 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ Transco .80 12 588 11⅝ 10 10⅝+ 1⅛
10 5⅝ Transcn .45 12 7 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
10½ 4⅛ TranOhF .20 6 10 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 12⅝ Tranwy 1.40 8 244 22 20⅝ 21⅝+ 1⅛
29⅛ 19½ Travirs 1.08 15 707 28⅛ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
36½ 27 Travelr pf 2 7 35 34⅝ 35 — ⅛
11⅞ 4⅛ TRE Corp 43 9 8⅛ 8⅝
22⅞ 16 TriCon 1.52e 31 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
16 10⅝ Trianind .90 5 29 13½ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅛
13 5⅛ Triang Pac 34 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
34 9½ Trinityind 1 5 104 28⅞ 27⅝ 28½+ 1
30 13⅝ Tropican .20 20 30 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
29⅝ 14⅛ TRW In 1.20 10 283 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ½
63½ 40⅛ TRW pf4.50 1 63½ 63½ 63½+ ½
70 41⅝ TRW pf4.40 5 69⅝ 68⅝ 69½+ ⅛
171½ 88⅝ TRW pf4.25 2 182¼ 180½ 182¼+ 11⅝

13⅝ 7⅝ TucsonG .96 8 162 13 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
15½ 5⅛ TwenCen .40 6 113 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛
19⅝ 8½ TycoLb .20e 2 124 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 13½ TylerCp .20 6 52 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ½

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29⅞ 13⅛ UAL Inc .60 22 588 28 27½ 27⅝— ⅛
24½ 17 UARCO 1.30 6 3 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ½
10⅞ 10½ UGI Cp 1.40 8 4 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
29½ 25 UGI pf2.75 z300 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
13⅞ 8½ UMC Ind 1 8 36 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
3 ⅞ UMET Tr 15 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅛ Unarco .50 6 14 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
43⅞ 32½ UniNV 2.92a 11 8 47 47 47 + ⅛
10⅞ 6⅛ UnBancp .84 9 199 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ½
91⅝ 32⅛ U Camp 2.40 15 26 90⅛ 90 90⅛+ ⅛
73⅛ 40⅛ UnCarb 2.50 17 622 70⅝ 68⅝ 70⅝+ 1⅛
13⅞ 5⅝ Un Commrc 11 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8⅞ 2⅝ Union Corp 11 24 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Union Elec 1.28 8 213 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
84 67⅛ UnEl 7lpf 8 1 85 85 85 + 1
28⅞ 23⅛ UnEl pf2.72 20 28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ 2½ Un Fidelity 11 27 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
50⅞ 32½ UnOCal 1.98 7 158 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅝+ ⅛
66 42 UOCa pf2.50 21 57⅝ 57 57⅛— ⅛
82¼ 61⅝ UPacCp 2.80 12 188 79⅛ 78⅝ 78⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 10⅝ UnPac pf.47 11 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1 Unlona I c 9 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
10 6⅝ Uniroyal .50 9 1198 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ½
81⅛ 66½ Uniryal pf 8 z100 81⅝ 81⅛ 81⅛
8 3⅛ Unit Brands 198 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ UnBrnd pfA 1 9 9 9
8⅝ 6 UnitCp .72e 26 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ U FinCal .20 5 37 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
16⅛ 6⅝ UnGasP .72 8 163 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ Un Guarnty 38 173 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 17⅛ U Illum 2.32 6 33 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛—
13 6⅛ Unitlnd .40 7 29 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Unitln pf.42 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7 1⅛ Unitinn .10 10 68 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 8⅝ UJerBk 1.04 7 66 11¼ 11 11¼— ⅛
18 10⅝ UnitMM .80 27 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
22⅞ 8 Un Nuclr 24 185 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
2½ 1¼ UnitPk Min 8 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
16 6 UnitRefs .48 4 x25 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛+ 1⅛
38⅛ 25½ USFidG 2.48 15 573 38 37 37⅛
19 13⅛ USFoS 1.11e 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ USGyps 1.60 22 211 21½ 21 21⅝+ ⅛
26¼ 20 USGy pf1.80 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 2⅛ USHom .04e 24 470 7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅛
5⅞ 2½ US Ind .20 305 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
14 6⅛ USLeaso .28 6 x46 10 9⅝ 9⅝
4⅞ 1½ US Rltylov 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
25½ 7⅝ US Shoe .95 11 44 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅝+ ½
83⅝ 38⅛ US Stl 2.80 8 467 80⅝ 79 79⅞+ ⅜
22 13⅛ US Tobac 1 11 121 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
62⅛ 31⅛ UnTech 2.30 7 244 54½ 53⅝ 54⅛+ ⅜
140⅛ 86⅛ UnTech pf8 19 130½ 128½ 130⅛+ ½
16⅛ 12½ UniTel 1.12 10 101 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
2 7-16 UniTel wt 26 2 1⅞ 2
21⅞ 16⅛ UnTl 2pf1.50 13 21¼ 21 21¼+ ⅛
9⅛ 3½ Unitrod .05e 14 370 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ½
39⅛ 16⅞ Univar 1.68 7 16 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛+ ¾
23⅞ 18⅛ UnLeaf 1.12 7 22 24⅛ 23½ 24⅛+ ½
18 9½ UOP 13 183 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
53 30 Upjohn .96 22 345 47⅝ 45⅝ 47⅛+ 1½
17⅝ 9⅛ USLIFE .32 7 183 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
11 8⅛ UslifeF .96a 11 26 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
29½ 12 USM stp1.20 9 22 28½ 28¼ 28¼— ½
34½ 19⅝ USM pf2.10 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼— ¼
29 14⅛ USM pf1.50 z400 28¼ 28 28 — ¼
74⅞ 39⅛ Utahint 1s 12 290 53 52½ 52⅞+ ⅛
31 23⅛ UtahPL 2.40 9 66 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
31¾ 26⅛ UtPL pf2.80 13 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛
29⅞ 17 UV Ind 1b 5 297 29⅛ 26¼ 26⅝— 2⅛

V

23½ 13 Vallylnd .80 4 97 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅝+ ⅛
18½ 6⅛ Varian .20 15 653 17¼ 16½ 17 + ½
27⅞ 13⅝ Veeder .80 18 2 19¼ 19 19¼
5⅝ 3 Vendo Co 15 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝

6⅝ 2 Venice .20 319 36 6½ 6¼ 6⅝
14¼ 11 VestSe 1.31e 24 13½ 13¼ 13⅛+ ⅛
39½ 21½ Vetco Offsh 8 612 25⅞ 24¼ 25⅛— ⅛
28⅝ 13⅞ VF Cp 1.10 11 37 28¼ 27⅝ 28
11⅝ 2⅝ Viacom Int 13 45 11⅛ 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ Victor Comp 18 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14⅝ 6⅛ VaEPw 1.18 6 217 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
92⅛ 70 VaEP pf8.84 z20 91¼ 91¼ 91¼+ ¼
79⅛ 59½ VaEP pf7.45 z270 79 77½ 78½— 1⅛
77 56 VaEP pf7.20 z100 77 77 77
56 41 VaEP pf 5 z10 54½ 54⅝ 54½— ½
45 37 VaEP pf4.20 z50 44½ 44½ 44½— 1½
33⅝ 25½ VaEP pf2.90 35 30¼ 30 0 — ½
7⅝ 3⅛ Vornado Inc 17 101 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅛
15½ 8¼ VSI Corp .68 7 4 14⅛ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
42⅝ 23½ VulcMat 2 8 7 41⅝ 41 41 + ⅛

W

51 40 WabR pf4.50 z220 47 45½ 45½— 1⅛
25½ 12¼ Wachova .76 10 5 24¼ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
53 27⅝ Wach pf2.20 5 52½ 52½ 52½+ ½
4⅞ 2 Wach Rlty 61 3⅛ 3½ 3⅛+
15⅛ 10 Walgreen 1 10 15 14⅛ 13⅞ 14
44 25⅛ WlkrA 1.40a 11 3 32½ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
25½ 14⅛ WallBus .60 10 6 23 22⅛ 23 + ⅛
15⅛ 6 WallMu .80e 7 25 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ WalMart .08 21 220 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
17 6⅛ WangL .10 19 114 17½ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
11⅝ 4⅛ WardFd .471 17 26 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
11½ 7⅛ Warnaco .60 24 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ WrnerCo .50 8 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
22⅛ 8⅛ WrnCom .50 8 297 22 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 17 WrnC pf1.25 2 43 43 43
38½ 25 WarnerL .92 17 244 37⅝ 36½ 36⅝+ ⅛
24 13⅝ Warn S 1.20 9 18 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 12 WashGs 1.88 10 9 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
13½ 9½ WashNat .80 7 14 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 23⅛ WasN pf2.50 1 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ WashSll 1 10 19 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
21½ 16½ WasWat 1.56 9 20 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ½
11⅝ 4 Waste Mgmt 10 70 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
38⅝ 11⅝ WatkinJ .20 15 32 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅛
6½ 3 WayGos .40 159 5 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅛+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—*Also extra or extras*. b—*Annual rate plus stock dividend*. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred *or no action taken at last dividend meeting*. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales *in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without* warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by *such companies*.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low *range and dividend* are shown for the new stock only.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1976, $3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

4 1964 3917 5828 7249 9050 10819 12804 14661 16619 18444 20044 22141 23782 25424 27032 28721 30346 32147 33729 35522 37403 39209 40928 42680 44602 46525 48298
8 [illegible]
67 [illegible]
119 [illegible]
164 [illegible]
170 [illegible]
182 [illegible]
183 [illegible]
219 [illegible]
249 [illegible]
256 [illegible]
266 [illegible]
281 [illegible]
284 [illegible]
300 [illegible]
311 [illegible]
321 [illegible]
335 [illegible]
347 [illegible]
358 [illegible]
383 [illegible]
385 [illegible]
392 [illegible]
403 [illegible]
409 [illegible]
413 [illegible]
471 [illegible]
472 [illegible]
488 [illegible]
503 [illegible]
512 [illegible]
547 [illegible]
549 [illegible]
561 [illegible]
572 [illegible]
605 [illegible]
612 [illegible]
617 [illegible]
650 [illegible]
676 [illegible]
685 [illegible]
697 [illegible]
699 [illegible]
718 [illegible]
722 [illegible]
746 [illegible]
749 [illegible]
780 [illegible]
789 [illegible]
794 [illegible]
804 [illegible]
808 [illegible]
824 [illegible]
833 [illegible]
838 [illegible]
848 [illegible]
849 [illegible]
863 [illegible]
877 [illegible]
880 [illegible]
951 [illegible]
955 [illegible]
964 [illegible]
985 [illegible]
998 [illegible]
1000 [illegible]
1022 [illegible]
1043 [illegible]
1056 [illegible]
1080 [illegible]
1094 [illegible]
1099 [illegible]
1108 [illegible]
1117 [illegible]
1122 [illegible]
1137 [illegible]
1142 [illegible]
1156 [illegible]
1169 [illegible]
1184 [illegible]
1198 [illegible]
1219 [illegible]
1232 [illegible]
1240 [illegible]
1256 [illegible]
1262 [illegible]
1266 [illegible]
1276 [illegible]
1312 [illegible]
1318 [illegible]
1335 [illegible]
1380 [illegible]
1441 [illegible]
1517 [illegible]
1535 [illegible]
1538 [illegible]
1544 [illegible]
1565 [illegible]
1562 [illegible]
1573 [illegible]
1587 [illegible]
1617 [illegible]
1619 [illegible]
1633 [illegible]
1664 [illegible]
1672 [illegible]
1686 [illegible]
1696 [illegible]
1736 [illegible]
1769 [illegible]
1809 [illegible]
1813 [illegible]
1845 [illegible]
1851 [illegible]
1857 [illegible]
1861 [illegible]
1868 [illegible]
1880 [illegible]
1887 [illegible]
1894 [illegible]
1899 [illegible]
1940 [illegible]
1946 [illegible]
1963 3801 5815 7233 9016 10812 12796 14538 16586 18435 20340 22132 23762 25411 27007 28696 30326 32124 33703 35514 37384 39206 40821 42857 44557 46512 48472 49999

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1976, at the office of *Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal* amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 29, 1976

(All of these bonds have been sold outside the United States)
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Private Placement **February 1976**

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DM 50 000 000

8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds 1976/1983

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 10

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	5	28	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
16¼	10¾	Wea pf2.52k		5	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	8	14	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	15	78	5	4¾	5 +	⅛
9½	6	WellMcL .60	22	35	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
21¾	15	WeisMkt .72	9	22	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	55	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .05e		41	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8¾	WescoF .70	9	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
25¼	18¾	WstcfTr 1.80	8	7	25	25	25 +	¼
54¼	46	WtPPP pf4.50		270	54	54	54 +	2
41	18¾	WstPtPep 2	9	308	36	35⅜	36 +	½
10½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	30	126	10¼	10	10⅛	
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	803	20⅝	20	20¼+	⅛
19	7⅞	WnNoA .20r	4	39	13½	13	13 —	⅛
9⅜	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	12	36	9	9	9	
16⅞	8¾	WnPublh .80	8	56	16⅛	15⅞	15½—	½
19⅞	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	8	190	18¾	18⅛	18½+	¼
50	30	WnUn pf4.60		3	49¼	49	49¼+	⅛
54	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	52	52	52	
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	8	1261	16	15¾	15⅞+	¼
43¼	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	12	139	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
21	12	Weybrg 1.28	9	3	20	20	20	
44⅞	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	27	326	42¾	42¼	42⅜	
62¼	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		17	59¾	59¾	59¾	
23⅞	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	12	40	20⅝	20⅜	20½+	⅛
68	61	WhelLE 5.75		z40	64¼	64¼	64¼+	¼
31⅞	14⅝	WheelPit Stl		202	20⅝	20¼	20½+	⅜
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57	57	57	
30	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	21	437	27¼	27	27¼	
24½	8¾	WhitCon .90	6	147	21	20¾	21	
36½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36	36	
12½	5	White Mot		99	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Whittaker	39	109	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15	7¾	Wickes .50r		89	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	WiebdtSt .28	11	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
37⅝	22¼	WillmsCos 1	5	355	28¼	27¾	28⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4½	WilshrO .10e	10	54	7⅛	7	7	
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	15	78	40⅜	39¾	40⅜+	⅝
52½	37	WinnDix B		2	52	52	52 +	½
9½	3⅛	Winnebago		453	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	522	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅞
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	8	97	19⅛	18½	19 +	⅛
28¼	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		183	28	27½	27½—	⅜
18½	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	9	65	17¼	16¾	17¼+	½
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	13	183	27	26	26¾+	⅜
65	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		1	66	66	66 +	2
5¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	16	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	9	154	17⅜	17	17⅛+	¼
25	3	Woods Corp	4	989	9⅝	8¾	9⅝+	1¾
19½	12¾	Woods Pet	7	39	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	10	422	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝+	⅜
38	21	Wolw pf2.20		52	36¾	36¼	36¼+	¼
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	8	40	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
71⅞	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	10	15	70	69½	70 +	¾
8⅝	3⅜	Wurlitzr .05e	51	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Wyly Corp		62	4⅛	4	4	
		X						
87⅞	46⅜	XeroxCp 1	20	1056	63¾	62½	62¾+	1
12½	6⅛	Xtra Inc	25	86	10⅛	9¾	10 +	⅛
		Y						
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	127	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
13	8⅝	YngsDr .60a	6	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
		Z						
25⅛	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	10	38	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	¼
16⅝	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	113	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
74⅝	47	Zapata pf2		1	55½	55½	55½	
8⅛	2⅜	Zayre Corp	800	190	8⅛	7⅞	8	
31⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	27	790	32⅜	31½	32⅜+	1⅛
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	10	33	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 9, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1900	Abby Glen	320	320	320	
75335	Abitibi	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
325	Acklands	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9800	Agnico E	360	350	355	
1550	Agra Ind	$7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
11560	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
288	Alta Nat	$25½	25½	25½+	¼
375	Algo Cent	$14	14	14	
1000	Alliance B	385	370	385	+15
400	Alminex	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
54	Argus C pr	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2800	Atco A	$13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅜
1468	BP Can	$11⅛	10⅞	11	
1950	Banister C	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
11939	Bank N S	$43	41⅞	43	+1⅞
200	Baton B	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
17338	Bell Canad	$45½	44⅞	45	
1150	Beth Cop A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
16700	Block Bros	395	385	395	+10
3278	Bovis Cor	105	100	107	— 1
1600	Bralor Res	253	248	253	+13
2575	Bramalea	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
90908	Brameda	155	139	153	+13
340	Brenda M	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
13416	Bridger	485	440	480	+35
2200	BC Forest	$20½	20¼	20¼—	¼
555	BC Phone	$12	12	12	
3300	Brunswk	440	430	435	+10
950	Budd Auto	$6½	6½	6½	
291	Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
8052	Cad Frv	$11⅛	11	11 —	¼
1436	Cal Pow A	$28¾	28¼	28¾—	⅛
1315	Camflo	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2200	Campau A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
2800	C Nor West	$6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
1780	C Pakrs C	$21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
2825	Can Perm	$19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
770	C Cablesy	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1005	Cdn Cel	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8754	Cl Bk Com	$26¼	25¾	26¼+	⅜
2465	Cdn Tire A	$50	49¼	49½+	½
7584	C Utilies	$11⅛	11⅛	11½+	⅛
100	Canbra	400	400	400	—10
125	Candel Oil	$13	13	13 +	½
7400	Cassiar	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
6175	Celanese	$6	5¾	6	
4300	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9	9	
250	CHUM	$7½	7½	7½	
5500	Coch Will	35	33	35	+ 2
9810	C Holiday I	370	360	360	—10
6300	Con Bldg	260	240	260	+21
3900	Con Distrb	395	385	395	+ 5
4551	Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	
200	Conwest	345	345	345	
2750	Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
450	Crush Intl	$9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
10600	Cyprus	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1516	Denison	$64¾	64	64¾+	¾
2350	Dicknsn	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
3973	Dofasco A	$26⅝	26¼	26¼+	¼
135	Dom Store	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
10	Du Pont	$20½	20½	20½—	¼
700	Dylex L A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
245	East Mal	200	200	200	— 5
590	Electro A	490	490	490	
8395	Falcon C	$7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
711	Falcon	$34¾	34½	34⅝+	⅛
288	Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
100	Francana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
610	G Distrb A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
50600	Gnt Mascl	160	151	152	+ 4
7750	Gibraltar	$6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
200	Goodyear	$14½	14½	14½	
200	Graft G	$35¼	35	35	
1000	Granduc	130	130	130	
400	Gt Oil Sds	$5½	5½	5½—	¼
900	GL Paper	$27	26¼	27 +	½
670	Gt W Life	$53½	53½	53½—	⅛
100	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
208	Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2850	Hambro C	210	205	210	+ 5
3155	Hawker S	$8	7⅞	8 +	¼
600	Hayes D A	$7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7220	H Bay Co	$18	17⅜	17⅝+	⅜
1976	Hur Eri A	$25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅛
14164	IAC	$18⅞	18¼	18⅞+	½
144	Indusmin	$8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
933	Inland Gas	$9½	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
4650	Int Mogul	335	315	315	—15
23645	Intpr Pipe	$13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅛
4010	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
687	Jannock	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
5030	Kaiser Re	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
2120	Kaps Tran	235	217	235	+23
1300	Kelsey H	$9	8⅞	9 +	¼
2286	Kerr A A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7620	Koffler A	460	455	455	—10
1700	Labatt A	$17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
8175	LOnt Cem	410	400	410	+ 5
2050	LL Lac	145	145	145	
300	Lob Co A	495	495	495	
500	Lob Co B	$5⅛	5	5	
160	Loeb M	310	310	310	
500	Mclan H A	$8	8	8 —	⅛
7544	MB Ltd	$22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	¼
700	Madsen	52	52	52	+ 2
160	M Lf Mills	$28	28	28 —	½
16830	Malgml A	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
200	McGraw H	485	485	485	— 5
1770	Met Stor A	$15	15	15	
6078	Moore	$49	48¾	48⅞—	⅛
100	Murphy	450	450	450	+ 5
125	Nat Trust	$16	16	16 +	⅛
13073	Noranda A	$34⅛	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
11408	Norcen	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
620	Nowsco W	$11½	11½	11½	
500	OSF Ind	385	380	380	
2165	Orchan A	290	280	290	+10
1400	Oshawa A	$5½	5¼	5¼+	⅜
2000	Pamour A	315	310	310	— 5
6321	PanCan P	$18⅞	17¾	18⅛+	⅜
1295	Patino N V	$10	10	10 —	¼
100	Pembin A	365	365	365	—10
277	Petrofina	$20¼	20½	20½—	⅜
415	Pine Point	$31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	
2240	Placer	$27⅜	26¾	26¾—	½
2100	Que Sturg	125	122	125	
1000	Rayrock	73	73	73	
105	Redpath A	$23	23	23 —	½
3895	Reed Osir A	$7¼	7	7¼+	¼
200	Reichhold	$20¼	20⅛	20¼—	¼
6153	Revnu Prp	80	77	77	— 3
100	Rothman	$17½	17½	17½+	⅜
200	Scotts	$8	8	8	
3241	Shell Can	$16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
6595	Sherritt A	$7	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
1150	Siebens	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
6103	Simpsons	$7⅜	7½	7⅜+	⅜
1954	Simpson S	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
2305	Slater Stl	$9½	9¼	9½+	⅜
1000	Slat W Can	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3100	Southrn A	$24	23⅞	24 +	⅜
6775	St Brodcst	$8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
36487	Stelco A	$30⅛	29½	29½	
24130	Steep R	276	250	260	+ 8
14950	Sundale O	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
500	Tara	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
604	Teck Cor A	425	420	420	
2424	Teck Cor B	330	320	325	+ 5
2500	Teledyne	$5⅜	5½	5⅜+	¼
813	Te Can	$29½	29	29½+	¼
3430	Thom N A	$14	13¾	14 +	⅜
5880	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
300	Tor Star B	$16½	16¼	16¼	
1706	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	14¼+	½
1519	Trans Mt	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
38931	TrCan PL	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
1060	Un Carbid	$22¾	22½	22¾+	¼
15080	UGas A	$8	7⅞	8 +	¼
640	Union Oil	$8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
125	U Keno	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4397	U Siscoe	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1000	Upp Can	120	115	120	+ 5
300	Van Der	380	375	380	+ 5
100	Vestgron	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4075	Voyager P	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
27	Weldwod	$12½	12½	12½—	⅛
900	Wstburne	$9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
1700	West Mine	294	290	294	
2425	Westnhse	$22½	22	22½+	½
100	Weston	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1000	Wiltroy	104	104	104	
900	Woodwd A	$22¼	21¾	22 —	¼
900	Yk Bear	254	250	253	+ 3

Total sales 2,689,633 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1582	Algoma	$28	277	27⅞—	⅛
124	Asbestos	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅜
24238	Bank Mont	$15¾	15½	15¾+	¼
1000	Basic Res	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1008	Bombard	300	300	300	
825	Can Cement	$9½	9⅝	9⅝	
1950	Cdn Int Pow	$16	16	16 +	¼
3325	Canron	$20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
2653	Con Bath	$32½	32	32½+	½
100	Dom Glass	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8100	Fncl Col	165	164	165	+10
169	Imasco	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
10575	Molson A	$17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
110	Molson B	$15½	15½	15½—	⅛
150	Mont Trust	$13½	13½	13½+	½
1985	Power Cp	$9¾	9½	9¾+	¼
1138	Price Co	$16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
160	Rolland A	$6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
11320	Royal Bank	$29½	28¾	29½+	1
100	Roy Trust A	$24½	24½	24½+	⅜
1700	Steinberg A	$17	17	17 +	¼
1550	Zellers	460	460	460	

Total sales 720,018 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 10, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	297	Matsu E. Wks.	598
Canon	327	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	152
Dai Nip. Print.	508	Mitsubi Corp.	455
Fuji Bank	339	Mitsui Co.	463
Fuji Photo	451	Mitsukoshi	477
Hitachi	187	Nippon Elec.	206
Honda Motor	732	Sharp	337
C. Itoh	328	Shiseido	1,040
Japan Air Lines	1,690	Sony Corp.	2,570
Kansai EL Pwr.	720	Sumitomo Bank	333
Kao Soap	549	Taisho Marine	302
Kirin Brewery	358	Takeda	224
Komatsu	372	Teijin	166
Kubota	335	Tokyo Marine	570
Matsu Ind.	598	Toray	152
		Toyota	663

Currency Rates

February 10, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6630	5.3950	104.30*	59.51*	35.33y	—	6.7930*	103.45*	43.32*
Brussels (c)	39.215	79.55	15.351	8.785	5.107*	14.732	—	15.244	6.38
Frankfurt	2.5625	5.1735	—	57.11*	3.379x	95.85*	6.518*	99.27*	41.55*
London (z)	2.02525	—	5.1710	9.0580	1,530	5.3915	79.40	5.2170	12.4520
Milan					Closed				
Paris	4.47125	9.07825	175.150*	—	5.9426x	168.175*	11.4107*	173.825*	72.825*
Zurich	2.5740	5.2172	100.86*	57.56*	0.3404*	96.72*	6.57*	—	41.85*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.15; Escudo: 27.255; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 66.595; Schilling: 18.335; Sw. krona: 4.3798; Yen: 300.40; Belgian financial franc: 40.72; Canadian $: 0.9956.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

GREECE

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅜-4½	3¼-3¾	1 -1½	9¼- 9¾
1 M.	4⅞-5	3⅜-3⅝	¾-1	9⅝- 9⅞
3 M.	5⅛-5⅜	3½-3¾	1⅛-1⅜	9½- 9¾
6 M.	6⅛-6¼	3¾-4	2⅛-2⅜	10⅛-10⅜
1 Y.	6¾-6⅞	4½-4¾	3⅛-3⅜	10⅜-10⅝

GENERALE DE TRANSPORT ET D'INDUSTRIE/VIA, part of the COMPAGNIE DE NAVIGATION MIXTE Group, recently acquired 10% of L'AUTO-ROUTIERE S.A.

Our Financial Services Department initiated and implemented this transaction, and acted as financial advisor to L'AUTO-ROUTIERE S.A.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

LIBRA BANK LIMITED

EXTRACT FROM AUDITED ACCOUNTS

	Year ending 31st Dec. '75 £	Year ending 31st Dec. '74 £
SHARE CAPITAL AND RETAINED PROFITS	9,157,019	7,556,145
DEPOSITS	148,100,212	130,895,143
CASH, AT BANKS, MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE, CD'S	44,742,071	32,033,309
LOANS – MATURING WITHIN ONE YEAR	29,671,629	18,823,576
LOANS – MATURING AFTER ONE YEAR	89,429,638	71,689,715
TOTAL ASSETS	172,516,747	142,571,053
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3,021,754	1,951,341
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1,600,874	1,000,690

Shareholders

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — The Royal Bank of Canada — National Westminster Bank Limited — Swiss Bank Corporation — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited — Banco de Comercio S.A. — Banco Itaú S.A. — Credito Italiano S.p.A. — Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa

1 London Wall, London EC2Y 5DN

Bogota, London, Mexico City, New York, Sao Paulo

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75½	*.83⅞
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	33	35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	74-75	79-80
Lead spot, lb.	19	24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.2646	3.74
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.985	4.37
Gold N.Y., oz.	129.75	174.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	768.7	788.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 10, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.59	13.63	13.36	13.41	13.74
May	13.63	13.64	13.37	13.38	13.75
Jul	13.63	13.63	13.40	13.47	13.74
Sep	13.58	13.61	13.42	N13.46	13.74
Oct	13.65	13.66	13.42	13.45	13.72

Market Summaries

Feb. 10, 1976

Most Actives—N.Y.S.E.*

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Singer Co	416,400	16⅝	+1½
Penn Cent	381,000	2⅝	— ⅛
Evans Pd	342,600	8	+ ½
Ramada In	286,800	5⅝	+ ⅝
Am Home	237,400	36	+ ¼
Carrier Cp	205,200	16⅝	+1
Pan Am	189,200	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gn Dynam	177,500	44⅝	— ⅞
Rite Aid	174,400	17½	— ⅛
Gen Elec	174,000	53⅛	+ ⅞
Citicorp	172,100	33	+ ⅛
Polaroid	169,700	40½	+1½
Goodyear	165,300	24⅛	+ ½
Gulf Wn Ind	159,900	23½	+ ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	27.66	25.34
Advances	1038	1010
Declines	486	510
Unchanged	391	401
Total issues	1915	1921
New 1975-76 highs	168	142
New 1975-76 lows	2	7

* The above data is based on the nationwide trading of stocks listed on the NYSE as of 4 p.m., when New York closes. Elsewhere in the nation, trading continues until 5:30 p.m. EST. Thus, the net change column in this box as well as the accompanying tables—which list prices as of 3 p.m.—represents the difference from the previous day's 5:30 p.m. price.

The market averages—Dow Jones, Standard & Poor's and the NYSE index—are based on the 4 p.m. close of the NYSE.

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	168,900	5¼	
Syntex Corp	122,800	35½	+ ½
Kewanee In	53,600	21½	— ⅛
Cal Port Ce	50,700	14	+ ½
GulfRep Fin	46,000	8⅝	+ ⅛
Dataprod	43,700	7¾	+ ⅜
Ryan Hom	43,100	24⅛	+1⅛
ImperOil A	38,200	23¼	— ⅛
HartzMt Co	34,400	13¾	— ⅛
Sambos Rst	33,200	16¼	+ ⅛

Appro total stock sales 3,450,000
Stock sales year ago 1,828,185

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
98.34	97.48	98.29	+0.71

Dow Jones Averages

Feb. 9, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	956.00	971.74	953.09	968.75	+11.57
20 Trn	199.58	201.87	198.44	200.41	+ 0.47
15 Utl	89.58	90.20	88.83	89.60	+ 0.13
65 Stk	293.71	297.78	292.40	296.41	+ 2.40

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	113.27	111.18	112.75	+1.02
15 Railroads	43.48	42.83	43.15	—0.01
60 Utilities	47.61	46.79	47.26	+0.05
500 Stocks	100.96	99.11	100.47	+0.85

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.36	53.15	53.56	+0.46
Industrials	59.66	59.23	59.66	+0.57
Utilities	35.89	35.74	35.89	+0.17
Finance	51.77	51.58	51.77	+0.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 9	201,219	474,532	2,737
Feb. 6	180,909	465,943	2,246
Feb. 5	222,230	559,347	2,038
Feb. 4	236,889	559,781	1,885
Feb. 3	202,269	524,048	1,887
Feb. 2	210,025	556,916	2,221

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	13.58	13.61	13.42	13.43	13.66
May	13.55	13.57	13.39	13.43	13.65

Sales: 5,750.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

May	166.50	166.50	166.50	B166.50	162.50

Sales: 3.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	69.00	69.35	67.40	67.90S	68.70
May	65.85	66.20	64.30	64.65S	65.55
Jul	63.55	63.75	61.80	62.30S	63.20
Sep	61.55	61.55	60.21	60.30S	61.25
Dec	58.80	58.85	57.90	57.80S	58.65
Mar	56.45	56.45	56.45	56.45S	57.30
May	55.70	55.70	55.70	55.70S	56.55

Sales: 1,465.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Feb	54.90	55.20	54.90	55.30S	55.20
Mar	55.10	55.60	55.00	55.50S	55.40
Apr	55.90	55.90	55.90	55.90S	55.80
May	55.90	56.80	55.80	56.40S	56.30
Jul	56.80	57.30	56.70	57.30S	57.10
Sep	57.70	58.20	57.50	58.10S	57.90
Dec	58.90	59.40	58.80	59.40S	59.10
Jan	59.10	59.50	59.10	59.80S	59.50
Mar	60.20	60.50	60.10	60.60S	60.30

Sales: Estimated 1,591.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	10.05	10.10	9.85	9.90	10.20
Apr	12.45	12.45	12.10	12.10	12.60
May	15.60	15.70	15.40	15.40	15.90
Nov	6.15	6.20	6.12	6.12	6.17

Sales: 3,430.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	58.50	59.60	57.72	59.40	58.60
May	59.65	60.80	58.85	60.40	59.72
Jul	60.47	61.45	59.70	61.45	60.50
Oct	59.75	60.40	59.40	60.40	59.75
Dec	57.80	58.45	58.68	58.32	57.77
Mar	58.50	58.65	58.35	B58.95	58.35
May	—	—	—	B59.20	58.55

Sales: 7,200.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	393.00	401.00	393.00	401.60S	194.40
Mar	393.20	415.00	393.00	412.00S	399.80
May	397.50	419.50	397.50	417.40S	400.70
Jul	403.50	425.50	403.50	422.90S	405.90
Sep	409.30	430.00	409.30	428.60S	411.30
Dec	417.60	437.00	417.60	437.60S	419.80
Jan	421.80	430.50	421.80	440.60S	422.60
Mar	426.90	446.50	426.90	446.50S	449.30
May	434.50	453.00	434.50	452.40S	434.40

Sales: Estimated 18,054.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	62.35	62.70	62.35	62.60	62.50
May	64.25	64.35	64.05	B64.25	64.20
Jul	65.85	65.95	65.55	65.95	65.75
Sep	67.45	67.45	66.90	B67.25	B67.10
Nov	68.60	68.60	68.60	B68.30	B68.15
Jan	69.50	69.50	69.50	B69.10	B68.95

Sales: 225.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Feb	128.60	127.30	128.60	130.20S	129.80
Mar	129.20	130.40	129.20	130.30S	129.90
Apr	129.10	131.20	128.60	130.60S	130.20
Jun	130.00	132.40	129.80	137.80S	137.30
Aug	133.00	133.00	132.90	133.00S	132.50
Oct	132.70	132.70	132.70	134.30S	133.80
Dec	135.50	137.20	135.50	137.10S	136.50
Apr	137.30	138.50	137.30	138.90S	137.90

Sales: Estimated 1,226.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Feb. 10, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.55	3.69½	3.55	3.68	3.53
May	3.62	3.76	3.61½	3.65	3.59
Jul	3.65½	3.79	3.65½	3.77½	3.62½
Sep	3.72	3.85	3.72	3.85	3.69
Dec	3.82	3.95	3.82	3.95	3.79
Mar	3.98½	3.99	3.97	3.97½	3.89

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.65¾	2.68½	2.65¾	2.67⅞	2.65½
May	2.71	2.74	2.71	2.72¾	2.71½
Jul	2.75½	2.78	2.75¼	2.76½	2.75¼

Sep	2.71½	2.74	2.71½	2.73¾	2.71¼
Dec	2.66¼	2.69½	2.66¼	2.69¼	2.66
Mar	2.72½	2.75½	2.72¼	2.75½	2.72¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	4.76	4.86	4.74½	4.84½	4.76
May	4.82	4.95	4.82	4.93	4.84
Jul	4.90½	5.02	4.90	5.01	4.91
Aug	4.93	5.05½	4.93	5.04½	4.95
Sep	4.98	5.08	4.98	5.08	4.99
Nov	5.03	5.13	5.03	5.13	5.04½
Jan	5.11	5.19½	5.11	5.19	5.11½
Mar	5.21	5.26½	5.21	5.25½	5.19
May	5.24	5.32	5.24	5.31½	5.24½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	16.20	17.10	16.15	17.10	16.20
May	16.30	17.25	16.30	17.25	16.35
Jul	16.60	17.40	16.60	17.40	16.55
Aug	16.70	17.45	16.70	17.50a	16.60
Sep	16.75	17.60	16.75	17.55a	16.70
Oct	17.05	17.55	17.05	17.60a	16.80
Dec	16.85	17.70	16.85	17.70	16.85
Jan	—	—	—	17.80a	16.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	136.50	137.80	136.00	137.20	137.00
May	136.20	137.70	135.20	137.00	136.20
Jul	138.00	139.80	137.50	139.50a	138.30
Aug	138.70	140.80	138.70	140.50	139.50
Sep	139.50	141.00	139.00	141.00a	140.00
Oct	140.50	141.00	140.50	141.20a	140.50
Dec	144.50	144.80	143.50	144.50	144.00
Jan	—	—	—	146.00a	145.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	392.00	413.00	392.00	413.00	394.50
Mar	391.50	414.00	391.50	413.50	396.00
Apr	395.50	417.00	394.50	415.50	397.50
Jun	400.00	423.00	400.00	420.50	403.00
Aug	45.50	428.00	405.50	425.50	408.80
Oct	411.00	434.00	411.00	431.50	414.00
Dec	416.50	439.00	416.50	437.50a	420.00
Feb	422.00	443.00	422.00	443.00	425.50
Apr	429.00	449.50	429.00	449.50	431.00
Jun	436.50	455.50	435.50	455.50	437.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	39.15	39.15	38.35	38.35	39.60
Apr	39.35	39.35	38.70	38.95	39.75
Jun	43.80	43.17	42.70	42.95	43.50
Aug	43.80	43.95	43.60	43.85	44.20

Oct	43.45	43.45	43.15
Dec	33.20	43.45	43.15

Sales: Feb 1,494; April 5, 2,004; Aug 420; Oct 112; Dec 37
Open Interest: Feb 3,912; A June 7,525; Aug 3,267; Oct 1,48

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	47.55	48.27	47.52
Apr	42.90	43.45	42.77
Jun	43.75	44.60	43.75
Jul	44.50	45.20	44.45
Aug	42.85	43.10	42.50
Oct	40.70	40.90b	40.35a
Dec	41.25	41.50	41.20a
Feb	—	39.95b	39.75a

Sales: Feb 879; April 2,737; July 388; Aug 118; Oct 31; Dec
Open Interest: Feb 2,278; June 2,634; July 1,796; Aug 6 Dec 223; Feb 71.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	56.80	56.80	55.80
Mar	57.00	57.00	56.05
Apr	50.40	50.40	49.80
May	46.75	46.95	46.25
Jun	47.95	48.10	46.95
Sep	54.40	54.40	54.15
Dec	57.15	57.15	57.15

Sales: Feb 99; March 412; May 56; June 24; Sep 4; Dec 7
Open Interest: Feb 335; M April 274; May 407; June 1 Dec 43.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lb

Feb	65.80	66.77	65.50
Mar	64.70	66.28	64.55
May	64.60	66.80	64.50
Jul	66.00	67.30	65.50
Aug	63.60	64.80	63.35

Sales: Feb 308; March 2,93 July 660; Aug 139.
Open Interest: Feb 599; M May 1,741; July 2,175; Aug 74
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nomir

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	128.00	B130.60	127.80
Jun	130.20	132.00	129.40
Sep	132.00	134.80	B131.90
Dec	133.50	136.10	B133.50
Mar	136.00	138.40	B136.60

Sales: March 1,510; June Dec 40; March 5.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	161.50	158.50	159 -159.05	158.20-158.50
May	161.75	158.50	159.15-159.25	158.35-158.50
Aug	163	159.50	160.25-160.30	157.75-160
Oct	163.50	160.25	161.05-161.20	160.55-160.70
Dec	164	161.50	161.55-162.50	161.25-161.75
Mar	162.50	161	161.50-162.50	161 -161.75
May	161.75	161.65	161.50-162.50	161 -161.75
Lots: 3,003.				
COCOA				
Mar	766	752	754.50-755	758.50-759
May	748	737	737.50-738	741 -741.50
Jul	737	725.50	726.50-727	730.50-731
Sep	718	707	707 -708	710 -710.50
Dec	697	685	685 -686	688 -688.50
Mar	688	685	676 -677	678.50-679
May	No trade		670 -672	672 -674
Lots: 2,940.				
COFFEE				
Mar	885	873	810 -873	881 -882
May	900	882	882 -883	894 -895
Jul	911	892	892 -893	904 -905
Sep	922	902	901 -903	914 -915
Nov	927	912	910 -912	922 -924
Jan	936	923	916 -922	928 -930
Mar	933	929	918 -928	932 -935
Lots: 1,986.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Coper wire bars: Spot	585 - 586	586 - 586.50
3 months	603 - 603.50	604 - 604.50
Cathodes: spot	574 - 575	576 - 576.50
3 months	592 - 593	593 - 594
Tin: spot	3,200 -3,205	3,190 -3,200
3 months	3,260 -3,264	3,250 -3,253
Lead: spot	166.75- 167	166.25- 166.75
3 months	172.25- 172.50	171.75- 172
Zinc: spot	335.75- 336	337 - 337.50
3 months	347 - 347.25	347.75- 348
Silver: spot	195.90- 196.10	196.10- 196.30
3 months	200.80- 200.90	201.10- 201.20

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask.)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	1,580-1,590	+ 5
May	1,610	1,608	1,607-1,612	+16
Jul	1,610	1,598	1,610-1,612	+16
Aug	1,611	—	1,615-1,616	+22
Oct	1,605	—	1,604-1,606	+15
Nov	—	—	1,600-1,603	+14
Jan	—	—	1,603-1,605	+15
Mar	—	—	1,605-1,607	+17
Lots: 32.				
COCOA				
Mar	707	694.50	698- 700	UC
May	709	698	703- 704	+ 2
Jul	—	—	680- 690	UC
Sep	694	683	686- 687	+ 5
Dec	650	645	644- 647	+ 4
Mar	—	—	626- 635	+ 4
Lots: 383.				

European Gold Markets

Feb. 10, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.85	129.50	—0.60
Zurich	129.75	128.875	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	132.04	133.09	—1.33

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Feb. 10, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	46½	47
1st Bk Sy	41	41¾
1stEmp S	10¼	11
1st Wn F	1⅛	1⅜
Hartf NC	13	13¾
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	22¼	23¼
U Va. Bks	15⅝	16⅝
Va N Bnk	17	18
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17½	18
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	7⅛	7½
AVM Cp	2⅝	2⅞
Acushnt	19½	20½
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	2⅝	2⅞
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	7¾	8¼
Allyn Bac	5½	5⅞
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	39	39½
Am Finl	6⅜	6¾
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	18	18⅝
Am Telev	20¾	21½
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6¾	7⅛
Anheus B	35⅜	35⅞
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWtG	18¼	18¾
Arvida	6	6½
AsCC Bot	16	16¾
AtlGas Lt	14¾	15⅛
Baird At	4⅛	4⅝
Bang Hy	13½	14
Bkam Rlt	7⅝	8⅛
Bassett F	19¼	20
Bayls Mk	9¼	9¾
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	42	42¾
Bibb Co	8⅝	8⅞
Bird Son	96	99
Birtchr	1⅜	2
Bick Hills	21½	22¼
Bonza Int	2⅞	3⅛
Booz AH	7⅛	7⅝
Braden	4	4½
Brinks	9¾	10¼
Brks Sca	15¼	16
Brwning	4¼	4¾
Buckb M	5¾	6¼
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	6½	7
CalWSv	28	29
Campl Ch	2⅛	2½
Conrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	7	7¾
Capln Air	3¼	3⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	2¾	3½
CenVt PS	12¼	12¾
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chesa Ut	10¼	11¼
Chi Bridg	70½	72
Chltn Cp	4⅞	5⅜
ChrisSe	138⅞	142½
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	31⅛	32⅛
CitznUt B	29¼	29¾
Clark Mt	34¼	35¼
Clow Cp	6⅞	7⅜
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	14½	15¼
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	26½	27¼
Con Pap	52½	53½
Craw Co	9¾	10½
Cross Co	13¾	14½
Cutlr Fed	2¾	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	2⅝	2¾
Data 100	8⅝	9⅝
Dayt Inc	35	37
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	37	38
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3¼
DeLux C	25¼	26
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det InfBr	31½	32½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	15¼	16
Dixn Cru	18	18¾
Docutel	8	8⅝
Dollar G	10½	10⅞
Dorch G	10⅞	11⅛
Dow Jone	29¼	30½
Doyle DB	11¾	12¼
Dunkin D	6⅛	6½
Duriron	24	25
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅛
Econ Lab	30⅜	31⅛
ElPas El	11¼	11¾
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	7	7½
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	3½	4
Entwistl	3	3¾
Equty Oil	17¾	18¼
Ethan Al	18½	19¼
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	5	5⅜
Fst Bost	21¼	22
Ficknr	13	13½
Fla WatU	1	1⅜
Forest O	16⅝	17
Frmigli	⅝	1
Fotomat	19	19½
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RlEs	2¾	3⅜
Gov EFin	9¼	10
Graph Cn	15½	16¼
Green Mt	9⅝	10⅛
Grey Adv	8¾	9¼
Gulf Inlst	11	11½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	9⅜	9⅞
Henred F	18½	19¼
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	12⅞	13⅜
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	25½	26½
Hyatt Cp	5	5⅜
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nucl	3¼	3⅝
Intra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	7⅛	8½
Intrnk In	2⅝	2⅞
Itrnt G	13⅞	14⅝
InBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	24⅝	25⅛
Jamsby	14	14¾
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	3⅛	3½
Kaisr Stl	42	43
KaisStl pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2¼
Kaman A	22½	23¼
Kamog A	8¾	9¼
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2¼	2¾
Kear Tr	6	6⅝
Kelly Svc	15¾	16½
Keuff Ess	14	15
Keye Fib	16⅝	16⅞
Key CusF	9	9½
King Inf	1½	2
Knap Vog	15½	16½
Lanca In	25¼	26
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lin Bcast	14¾	15⅝
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	13¾	14¼
Mal Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mailkrt	47	48
Manor C	2¼	2⅝
Marit Frt	2⅞	3⅜
Maul LP	8¼	8¾
McCor	37½	38¼
McQuay	12¾	13½
Measur	16⅛	16⅝
Medtrn	30½	31¼
Merid In	1¾	2½
Mdtsx W	14¼	15¼
Midld Ca	1⅞	2¼
Midw Gt	14½	15½
Millipr	52	54
Miner In	2½	3
Minn Gas	19⅞	20¾
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	17	18
Monf Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	16	17
Motch M	3½	4½
Mot Club	2¾	3½
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	9½	10¼
Nat Lib	4½	4⅞
N SecRsh	4⅛	4¾
Natmw Rl	3¾	4¾
NJ Nat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	22⅝	22⅞
Nielsn B	22⅛	22⅞
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	21¾	22½
Nortrp Kl	14½	15
NW NatG	8⅝	8¾
NW PuSv	18⅝	19⅛
Noxel Cp	15¾	16¼
Ogilvy M	24¼	25
Ohio Ferr	17¾	18¾
Oil Shale	3⅛	3⅝
Ormont	5¾	6⅛
Offer TP	18⅝	19⅛
Over NA	9	9¾
Pabst Br	24¾	25¼
PacGa R	27	27¾
Pakco	⅝	1½
Parks H	3⅝	4⅛
Pauley P	5¾	6⅛
Pearl Mf	16¾	17¼
Pa Enter	16¼	16¾

Pepsi Bl, Petrsn H, Petrolit, Pettibon, Philb L, Piedmt, Pinkrtn, Pion Hi, Pisllin, Possis C, Pub S N, P Benne, PutD Cl, Qual Inr, Ragen F, Rahall C, Raych C, Raymnd, Recog E, Road E, Robin N, Roselon, Rouse, Rus Sto, Sadlier, Scan Dr, Scripps, Sels De, Seneca, Seven U, Snap T, SolidSt, S C, Sw Gs, Sw El S, Standyn, Std Reg, Stan HF, Steris S, Strawb, Suodal, Super E, TIME I, Tampax, Taylr V, Tech P, Tecum, Tennant, Tifny C, Transo, Trico P, Tritn G, Tyson F, Un Mc, US Bnk, US Trk, Up Pen, Valley, VanD, Vance, Velcro, Ventron, Wads F, Wsh N, Webb, Weco, Weight, Weldtrn, Weling, Well G, Walsbch, Wsin A, Westmd, Wisc P, Wdwrd, Wright, ZionUt

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	100⅜	101⅜
B.N.P 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
Carrier 8-87	92¾	93¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
Dana 8-87	94¼	95¼
Denmark 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	101¾	102¾
Erap 9¾-85	101¾	102¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	103¾	104¾
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	96¾	97¾
Kimberley 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Michelin 7½-88	87¼	88¼
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Montreal 9¼-81	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	94¾	95¾
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102	103
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	99	100
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	95¼	96¼
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	102	103
Pennwlt 8-87	94½	95½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	96¾	97¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	95¾	96¾
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraft 8⅝-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Skandin10¼-81	105¼	106¼
SNCF 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101½	102½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
TokioCn 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Transocean 8-86	99¾	100¾
Transocean 7½-87	95½	96½
Union Oil 7-79	99¾	100¾
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	100½	101½
Volvo 8-87	92½	93½

Convertible Bonds	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	87	89
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	107½	109½
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6⅜-91	102½	104½
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Chrysler 4¾-88	56½	58½
Chrysler 5-88	58½	60½
Conf Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	119	121
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82	84
Firestone 5-88	92½	94½
Ford 6-86	92½	94½
Ford 5-88	81	83
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87½	89½
Gen Food 4½-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	88	90
Gulf West 5-88	94	96
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79	81
ITT 4½-87	71	73
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
Matsushita 6¾-90	106	108
Mitsui 7¼-90	108	110
McDerm 4¾-87	130	132
Morgan JP 4¼-87	115½	117½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98½	100½
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	107	109
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4⅞-83	110½	112½
Revlon 4⅞-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	119½	121½
WarnLam 4½-87	95	97
WarnLam 4¼-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.58	90.46	104.01
Previous	99.53	90.40	104.50

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 168

Aileen Inc, Akzona, Allen Grp, Am Stand, AmStd pf A, Ampe Cp, Amstar pf A, ARA Svc, Arcata Nat, ArizPSv pf, ArmcoStl pf, Asd Spring, Avco Corp, Avnet Inc, Bally Mfg, Bendi Cp, Bendi pf, Benefi Cp, Borg Warn, Braniff Int, Bunk Rm pf, Carrier Cp, Centrn Data, Cerro Corp, Cert-teed, Chemetn, ChesCp Va, City Invest, CityInv pf B, Clark Eq, Clev Cliffs, ClevEl pf A, Cluett Pea, Coleco Ind, Collins Fd, CmE 7.24pf, Compugrp, Conn Gen, Coppwld Cp, CTS Corp, Cunn Drug, DanaCp wi, DetE 7.36pf, Dillngh pf, Dover Corp, DukeP pf F, DukeP pf H, DukeP pfAA, Eckerd NC, Evans Pd, ECollO, FedPap Bd, FePa 1.20pf, Fed Signal, Flintkt pfB, Fuqua Ind, GAF Corp, GAF Cp pf, Gannett Co, Gatewy Ind, Gen Signal, GtNor Nek, Greyhound, Hamm Pap, Hemisp Inc, Heublein, HospCp Am, Houdaill Ind, Inland Cont, Integon Cp, Interco Inc, Intrlake Inc, Int Nickel, Int Paper, IntTelTel, IntT&T pf H, IntT&T pf N, Jantzen Inc, JerCeP 11pf, JerCe 8.12pf, JerCenP 4pf, Jorgensen, Kerr Glass, Kings DStr, Lear Siegler, Lear Sieg pf, Litton pfB, Londntown, LongILt pfN, Massey F, McGrHill pf, Medusa Cp, MetEd pf H, MoPub Svc, Mor Nor, Nat DistHl, NatInd pf A, Newmont, NIM 5.25pf, NIM 3.40pf, Norlin Corp, Norris Ind, Nwst Ind, Nrwst In wi, NwtInd pfA, NwtInd pfC, Nwstind pf, Olin Corp, Olinkraft, Park Hann, PayLess Dg, Pennwalt, Ph El 3.80pf, PhilVenH, Portec Inc, PPG Ind, PSEG 7.40pf, RCA, Reliab Str, Reliance El, Relian El pf, RepFin Svc, Reynold Mtl, Rich Merr, Rio Grande, RioGran pf, Roch Tel, Royal Ind, Safegrd Ind, StRegis Pap, Saon Ind, SCM Corp, SCOA Ind, Scovill Mfg, Scovil 2.50pf, Seagrave, Shakespre, Smiths Tran, SouJer Ind, Sterchi Bro, Storer Brd, Sun Chem, Sundstrd pf, Superscope, Talley Ind, Tandy Corp, Technicon, Telecor Inc, Thompn JW, Timken Co, Transco Cos, Transwy Int, TRW Inc, TRW 4.50pf, TRW 4.25pf, Tyler Corp, Un El 8.00pf, UnitInd pf, US Gypsm, UlvLeaf T, Wang Labs, Wash Nat, WashNat pf, Wash Steel, Wash WatP, Wilco Ch pf, Wometco A, Zenith R

NEW LOWS- 2

Leslie Fay, PSEG 2.40pf

WATER AND POWER AUTHORITY KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

The Water and Power Authority (WAPA) of Afghanistan invites proposals from qualified and experienced suppliers for designing, supplying and installing at the Kabul East Substation of an electric generating plant consisting of two (2) gas turbine generators, each rated a nominal 20 MW at site conditions. An option shall be included for the addition of a nominal 20 MW steam turbine generator for combined cycle operation without auxiliary firing.

The WAPA has applied for a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) in various currencies toward the cost of this project, and intends to apply the proceeds of this credit to eligible payments under the contract for which this invitation to bid is issued. Bids will be accepted only from qualified suppliers from member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from Switzerland.

Contract Documents 808-G, Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Plant, will be ready for issue in early February 1976. Copies will be available to prospective bidders for $25.00 U.S. (Twenty-Five Dollars) for printing and handling costs from Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 60606. Payment should be made to Harza Engineering Company International and may be made in U.S. Dollars or the equivalent amount of currency of the Country of the bidder by certified check, cashier's check or bank draft, and will not be refundable.

In issuing this notice, the Water and Power Authority does not bind itself to issue the Contract Documents.

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 10

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAR Cp .38	22	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		AAV Cos .28	5	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
		AbrdMf .40b	21	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		Acme Haml	73	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		Acme Prec	13	3	2	2	2	
		Action .10e	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Adam Russl	9	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		ADM Indust		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		AdobeO .10e	11	26	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		A&EPlast P	6	100	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
		Aegis Corp	6	78	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
		AeroFlo .15e	4	16	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
		Aeronca Inc		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		AffilCap .08t		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Affil Hsp .20	7	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		Affil Pub .48	7	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
		After Six .16	6	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		Aiken Ind	9	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		AirpxEl .40e	8	50	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
		Alan Wood		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
		Alaska Airl	4	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
		Alba Waldn	7	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
		Alcolac .15e	7	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
		Allegny Airl		52	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
		AllegA pfC 3		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
		AllegA wiO		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		AllianT .36e	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
		AlldArtin wi		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
		Alpha Ind		2	1½	1½	1½	
		Altec Corp	11	203	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		Altec Cp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
		AlterPds .50	6	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		Alcoa pf3.75		z50	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
		AMAX wt		24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
		AHessLL wt		78	½	½	½	+1-16
		Am Agronc		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		AmBiltrt .30	7	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
		AmBusP .36	13	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
		Am Fletch		20	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		A GenPd .34	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Am Intl Pict	5	23	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		A Israel .25r	3	46	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
		AMaizeA .58	4	95	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
		AMaizeB .58	4	19	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
		Am Mf 2.70e	5	14	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	
		AmMot Inns		4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		AmPetrol 2	7	9	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
		A Precs .20a	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		A SafEq .14t	8	77	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
		A SciEn .07e	14	19	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
		AmSciEn wi		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		AmTech Ind		39	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
		AmTrain Sv	15	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
		AMIC Cp	12	61	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
		AndreR .28e	9	11	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
		Anglo C .72e	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Anken .12	8	3	4⅛	4½	4½	
		Anthony .19t	9	67	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
		Applid Data	32	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		Aquif Ca .30	16	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
		Ariz CL .10e		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Armac Ent		28	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	— ⅛
		ArminCp .12	6	18	15¾	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
		Arrow Elect	5	46	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
		Arundel		10	5	5	5	
		Arwood .40a	5	7	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
		Asamera .25	7	27	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
		AshlOC .20u	9	39	11	11	11	+ ¼
		Aspro .50a	7	23	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
		Astrex Inc	50	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		Atco Ind	47	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
		ATI Inc		9	1	1	1	
		AtlcoMfg wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
		All Richf wt		35	2½	2	2	— ⅛
		AllCMB .99e	10	165	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Atlas Cp wt		82	2	1⅞	2	
		Augatinc .15	14	38	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
		Austral Oil	11	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		Auto Train	16	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	⅛
		Autmat Rad	56	60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		AutoSw .84	16	2	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
		AVC Cp .20e	3	19	16½	15¼	15⅛	
		AVEMC .07	7	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
		Avondal 1.20	14	7	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
		AVX Corp		20	6½	6½	6½	
		Aydin Cp	5	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		B						
		BadgrMt .50	10	2	9½	9½	9½	
		BakerM .15t	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		BaldwS .32a		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		BanFd 1.12e		17	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		BangPun wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		BanstrCll Lt	12	47	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		Banner .06	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Barclay .04	79	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Barnes Eng		2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
		Barry R .24t	9	14	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
		BarryWr .40	7	18	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
		Bartil Sp .20	11	3	4	4	4	
		Baruch Fost	29	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Barwick ET		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
		Benrus Crp	6	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		BelaclR .06t	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Berg Ent		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		Berg Bruns	10	16	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		Brg B pf1.15		234	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
		BernzOma		8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		Bortea .21	8	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
		BervenC .32		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		BethCp .10e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		Beverly Ent		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
		Bic Pen .35	11	165	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
		BigDad .20e	7	2	7	7	7	
		BinkMt .80a	7	14	13½	13½	13½	
		BlonySm .72	8	22	14¼	14	14	
		Blessng .45e	8	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		Blount .08	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
		Bluebird Inc	5	48	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Bodin Ap .40	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Boltbar .20		7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		Bowne .24	8	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
		BowVall .10	67	26	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
		BradRa .10e	7	58	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
		BradldC .20	19	140	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Branch .07e	14	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		BrandtAr wt		29	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
		Brascan A 1	4	26	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		BraunEn .60	10	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
		Breeze Corp		3	3	2⅞	3	
		BrewerC .80	11	22	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
		BroDart Ind	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		BrooksP .28	6	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
		BrownCo wt		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		BrnF B .52b	9	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		BRT Rl .30e		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		BRT Rlt wt		7	⅛	1-16	⅛	+1-16
		BTU Eng	18	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		Buehler Cp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Buell Ind .40	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Bulldex Inc	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Bundy 1.08	10	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
		Burgess Ind	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Burnsint .60	8	42	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
		Butlerint .50	5	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Buttes G Oil	6	104	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
		C						
		Cablcom Gn	8	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Caldor .15b	10	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Calcomp		30	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Cal Life Cp	7	6	4¼	4	4⅛	
		Cal PrtCm 1	14	509	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
		Camco Inc	8	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
		CaChbA .25e		12	4	3⅞	3⅞	—1-16
		Campin .40b	3	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
		CdnExp GO	10	34	3⅛	3 1-16	3⅛	
		Cdn Homstd	33	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		CdnMarc .20	7	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
		Cdn Merrill	22	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		CdnOcc .25e	9	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	11	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
		Canoga .10e	15	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Capehart Cp		48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CapitlFd .16		5	2½	2½	2½	
		Carbon .80a	8	152	22½	21½	22⅜	+ 1
		Caressa .24	6	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Carnat 1.20a	14	36	67⅝	67	67⅛	— ½
		CaroPipl 1	6	58	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
		Carr wt		11	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
		Carrols Dev		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		CasFd 1.20a		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
		Castelton In	9	24	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
		Cavitrn .10e	9	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		CDI Corp	15	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
		CenPL pf 4		z100	47	46⅞	47	+ 1⅛
		CentSec .35e		2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
		Certron Cp		119	⅞	¾	13-16	+ ⅛
		Cetec Corp	15	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		ChadMill .40	13	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Champ Hom		1502	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		Charlr Med	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
		CHB Food	4	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		CHC Cp .30t	3	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Chem Exp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		ChiRivt 1.60	14	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
		Chicken Unl		17	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Chieftn Dev	74	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	
		Child World	14	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Christian Co	17	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		Cinema Fiv	14	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Cinerama		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		Circle K .32	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		Citation .40		8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		CityGsFl .60	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
		CK Pet .05e	9	87	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
		ClarkC .10a	7	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Clarkson .16	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		Clarostat	16	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Clausng .48a	4	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
		Clopay .07r	42	55	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	
		CMI Corp	6	63	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		CMI Inv wt		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
		CMT In Inc	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Coachm .20e	12	204	28⅛	27	28	+ ⅛
		CoffMat .15r	20	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Cohen Hatfd		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		Cohuinc .12t	27	257	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		ColeNat .60	9	31	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
		Coleman .44	22	201	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ 1
		ColwellC .28		8	5	4⅞	5	
		Cmbustn Eq	10	91	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		Com Grp .14	4	11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		ComAll .30a	7	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
		ComlMtl .60	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		CoPsycC .20	7	17	9⅛	8⅝	9	
		ComPS 1.62	8	2	19½	19½	19½	
		CompuDyn	9	16	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Comput Inst		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Comput Inv		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Concheim .40	33	26	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		Condec Crp	4	29	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
		Connlly Con	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		Conroy .05e		73	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Con Oil Gas	8	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		Cons Ref .60	14	18	8⅛	8	8	
		Consyne Cp	10	34	5⅛	5	5	
		Cont Mater		5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
		Cook El .40	9	30	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
		Cook Ind .40	3	17	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
		CookPV .40	7	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
		Cooper Jar		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Cordon Intl		11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Core Labs	7	15	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
		Corenco .80	10	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
		CorrBlk 1.30	10	53	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
		Craig .05e	7	77	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
		CramrE .13t	425	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Crest Foam		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Crompton		10	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Cross AT .92	12	14	31⅜	31	31	— 1
		CwnCPt .60r	4	23	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
		Crown In .30	6	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		CRS Des .12	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		CruteR .55e	9	85	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅝	5⅜	CSE Cp .40	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	CW Tran .40	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		D						
5¼	1⅞	Damon Cre		14	5	5	5	
6⅝	2¼	Damson O	29	95	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Danieln .14	8	67	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ½
49⅞	27⅜	Data Documt	7	5	40	40	40	— ¼
7¾	2⅛	Dataprod	9	209	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	DayMin .10e		18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
¾	¼	DCL Inc		3	½	½	½	
11⅞	5	De Labs .28	7	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅜	Den Ta Ez	7	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
20	14⅛	Depsitr 1.48	6	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Diebod VC		1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Digicon Inc	7	86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc	1	30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅛	11	Diversey .56	7	11	16	16⅛	16⅛	
1 1-16	1-16	Divrsf In wt		6	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
11⅞	5⅜	Dixilyn .20e	4	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	Dome Petr	11	2	34	33⅞	34	
24⅛	17⅝	Domtar 1.60	10	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Donkeny .30	6	11	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	12	DravUt 1.20		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14	4½	DrbFair .40	7	26	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	
1⅝	½	Dunop .06e	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
25	11⅞	DuraxPd .60	5	17	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ¼
8⅛	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	8	10	7	7	7	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Dynctn .05t	8	24	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	DynAmer	10	97	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	2¼	Dyne .14f	33	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		E						
2⅜	⅜	Ease Coffe		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	ErScheb .36	13	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	EarthRes 1	7	36	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	16⅝	EasonO .10r	15	2	32	31¾	31¾	
10⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	9	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	7	63	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ 1
7⅞	2⅛	Edo Corp	9	2	8	8	8	
16	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	25	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	EganM .20a	6	70	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ 1⅛
9⅝	3⅛	EmrnhPh .10	10	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	EcorCh .02e	8	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	E Hose .40	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	EAudD .21t		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Electrog .80	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1	Elec Assist	7	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	ElecEng .36	5	16	10	10	10	+ ¼
20⅛	7	ElectrnicA 1	13	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	7	ELT .10e	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Ero Ind	20	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	21	64	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	2⅞	Esq Rad E	6	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
9⅛	2½	EssexCh .20	6	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6	2⅛	Execum .23t	12	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		F						
6⅞	1⅛	Fa Ind	9	44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Fabien .40	12	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅛	4⅛	FabriChr .12	9	10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FairmC .14e	13	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
44⅝	16⅛	FaconS .80	5	75	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅞
6⅛	1½	FamDor .16	12	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Famly Rec	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	3⅛	FannyF .42t	13	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	FayDrg .06d	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	FD Inc .01e		40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	2	Fed Resrces		90	5	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	7⅛	Fenml .30a	28	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fesway .32	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		Fibrebrd wt		24	3	2⅞	3	
1⅛	⅜	Fideco Gff		16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅞	Flm Cp Am		11	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	2⅛	Flmways	7	210	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	FlnGen .30b	11	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	FtConn .80e	7	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		15	⅝	½	½	
9⅛	5	FstSLSh .12		23	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	11	40	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Fagg Ind		1	1½	1½	1½	
1⅛	⅛	Fagstaff	7	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Favorand	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Flght Safty	11	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Fock Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Fr Capita	5	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	FaRck .10e	34	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31⅛	10⅛	FukeJ .72r	11	89	33⅛	31⅝	33	+ 2
25	11⅛	Fy Dla Ol	4	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	4	7	5	5	5	
31	25⅛	Foote pf2.20		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
86⅛	57⅛	FordCan 5a	6	z100	87½	87½	87½	+ 1
12⅛	5	FoxStaP .40	10	42	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FPA Corp		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Franklin R		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛		FrankNu .32	8	104	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Frantz .64a	7	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
34	16⅛	Fresnio .40	9	6	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Friedm .18a	3	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Frier dnl		122	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	9	79	10⅛	10	10	
17⅛	6⅛	Frigitronci	29	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8	3⅛	Frontier Air	8	32	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		15	3	2⅞	3	
		G						
8⅛	4⅛	Gabrle .20	9	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Gaaxy Cot	12	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	5	Garan .32e	8	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Garcia Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Garend Cp		5	4	4	4	
2⅛	2	Gayord Nat		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
39⅛	14⅛	Gearhart .48	8	19	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Gen Buldrs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	G Emp .20e		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	7-16	G Housewar		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	7	15	3⅛	3	3	
1½	½	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1	
1⅛	½	Genge Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	8	4	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	8	4	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		73	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Gerber Sci		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	GiantFd .80	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	5½	GiantYel .40	77	36	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
1	½	Gilbert Cos		2	¾	¾	¾	
5⅛	1⅞	GIT Rlt Mtg	7	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Gladding Cp		52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	49	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	6	17	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	34⅛	GlatfR pf2.50		1	69	69	69	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	50	6	5⅛	4⅞	5	
19⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	10	37	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	3½	Globoin .40a	7	24	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Glosser .30	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Gloucstr En	5	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Glover .10e	5	2	6	6	6	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅛	12⅛	Golden Cycl		3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
8⅛	1⅛	GoldnW .10e	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	21	142	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	69	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		99	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10	GormB .90b	8	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	
7½	13-16	GoldInc wt		52	1	⅞	1	+1-16
10	6	GrandCil .30	7	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅛	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		30	3	3	3	
34⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	17	18	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
5	2⅛	GtLakR .15r	18	2	5	5	5	
7	2⅛	GtScots .10r	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Greenman	6	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	GREIT .40	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Greyhd C	97	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Grow C .32b	9	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Gruen Ind		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .42c	23	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	GTI Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40	80	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Gulford .20	7	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
⅜	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		18	⅛	3-32	⅛	
32½	23⅛	GlfOilCan 1	8	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	5	350	8⅛	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	2½	Glfstrm LD		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		H						
1⅛	11-16	Halco Prod		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅛	6¼	HallsMot .46	6	18	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	2½	HampD .15e	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Hampin Ind	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Hanovr Petr	20	89	13	13	13	
9⅛	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	5	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16	Harland .32	13	30	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
23⅛	5⅛	Harmn .30b	8	123	24	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1
16	6⅛	HartzM .05e	15	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Harvey Grp		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5⅛	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	19	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HawaiA .10r	17	3	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HealthM .30	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Helmn Mfg		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	HIG Inc .15t	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Highind Cap		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hillhavn .32	7	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	6	Hiptronic .28	12	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	6	53	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	HomeOB .50	9	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mtr In	63	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Hofelin 1.40	10	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	House VT .32	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	19⅛	HoustOil .60	13	174	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
6	¾	Howell .05e	4	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	HubellA 1.40	9	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	HuckMfg .20	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	16⅛	HudB D 1.40	11	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Hudson Gen		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Huffman .40		51	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	HuskyO .88	5	12	19⅛	19½	19½	
6⅛	2	Hycel Inc	33	65	5⅛	5	5	
31	17⅛	HygradFd 1	6	16	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
		I						
6⅛	2⅛	ICH Cp .02t	9	15	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
22⅛	7	ICM R 1.29e	8	80	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	IMC Mg .20	6	2	8	8	8	
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	371	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	15-16	Inarco		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	2	Incoterm A	11	88	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	IndianHd wt		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Instrum Sys	20	90	1⅛	1	1	
18⅛	5⅛	InsSy pf.25e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integri Res		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	8	41	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	IntlAlum .30	7	71	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	3-16	Intl Banknot	12	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23	6⅛	Int Cour .24	17	6	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	IntGenIn .70	4	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Int Proteins		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	IntSeaw .05e	13	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	18	32⅛	31	32⅛	+ 1⅛
1⅛	7-16	Interphoto		33	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	Interpool	6	22	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Interway Cp		14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22	7⅛	Invivats A	7	41	12	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	InvDivers B	8	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅛	InvestRlt Tr	244	58	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	10	9	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Irvinind .16t	7	13	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	IsraID 1.29e		3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	ITI Corp	14	20	1	1	1	+1-16
		J - K						
11½	3⅛	Jaclyn .36a	6	8	11⅞	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
14⅛	5⅛	Jacobs .50e	6	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Jamswy .11t	8	34	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	3⅛	Jeannet .20b	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	9	72	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
28	15⅛	John Pd .20	12	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	10	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	4	179	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		5	7	7	7	
4	2	KayCp .02e	10	39	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	KenwinS .34	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Ketchm .10r	5	2	5½	5½	5½	
22⅛	11⅛	Kewane .48a	9	164	22	20⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3	1	Key Co		5	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	4	Keystind .30	5	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	9	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	King Opticl		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	KingRd .15e	14	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Kil Mfb		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	KleerVu Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7½	1⅛	Kleinerts		17	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	KnickT .05e	7	77	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	12	11	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	9	64	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		L						
5⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .04	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	3½	LafyRad .36	10	193	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	22	39	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	LaMaur .20	15	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	5	La QuintaM	8	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Laneco .04e	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	26	38	10	10	10	
1⅛	3-16	LCA Cp wt		90	5-16	⅛	5-16	
23⅛	12	Lee Entr .52	10	2	23	23	23	
3⅛	1⅛	Lee Nail		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	Lee Pharm		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pres	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
9½	2⅛	Lovittn .20	6	59	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7	1⅛	Liberty Fab	331	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lightolr .04e	8	5	5½	5½	5½	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	10	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lincoln Am	19	14	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		23	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
2½	1	LodgeS .12e	6	73	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
18½	7½	Lohmn .80a	8	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
8⅛	2⅛	LoewThe wt		130	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	LaGenSv .72	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	14½	LouisCe 1.20	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Lundy Elec	19	3	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
2½	⅜	Lynch Corp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		M						
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅛	9⅛	Me PbS 1.32	6	6	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	10	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MansfdT .16	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1 1-16	Marindus B	69	44	1⅛	1 5-16	1⅛	
27⅛	14½	MarkCt .15e	6	22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28	5⅛	MartPr .50e	7	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Masind .10e	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	5⅛	Masnelin .30	8	13	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Masters Inc	9	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	17	8	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	2	MaulBro .10	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2	Maule Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McCulO .21t	12	146	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17½	6	McDonh .70	6	4	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	McIntsh .50	5	10	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Means FW 1	7	6	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	Medalst .40b	7	2	7	7	7	
1⅛	11-16	Medaln Grp		9	1	15-16	1	
3	1⅛	Medco Jwly	350	35	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Medenco .12	6	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19½	13⅛	MediaGn .34	10	46	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Megoint .16	5	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Mem Co .80	6	2	14	14	14	
1½	½	Metro Grlg		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2	1	Mich Genl		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MichSug 1a	2	38	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Micklbry .16	5	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	MidGis .24b	7	23	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	7⅛	Milgo Elect	8	29	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	17⅛	MillerWo .40	13	67	39	36⅞	38⅞	+ 2
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	10	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
1½	½	Mission IT		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	6	70	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
24⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	43	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	7	76	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Molycrp wt		33	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .60	6	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MtoGth .60e		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Morton S .32	7	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Mov Slar .32	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Movielab	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MultiAm .20	11	6	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	MWA .40b	8	5	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
		N						
5⅛	1⅛	Napco .06e	7	60	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	NardaM .20	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3½	Nat Alfalfa	12	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21½	8½	Nat CSS	11	45	21⅛	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	N Distr .16e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Natind wt		57	1½	1⅛	1½	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp		55	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	NMedEn .24	5	106	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Nat Paragn	19	36	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Nat Patent	55	177	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Nat Silver	300	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Nat Spinng		1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	⅜	Nat System	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	NatwHo .28	13	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
2	1	Nelson LB		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1	Neonex .05	21	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	NestLM .70e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	17½	NENuckr .40	16	19	32	30⅞	31⅛	
1	7-16	New Idria	10	89	15-16	⅞	15-16	
20⅛	8⅛	NMex Ariz	285	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	11	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	3⅛	N Proc .75e	13	48	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	12	85	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	NewbE .16b	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	⅜	Nexus .14t	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Nichols SE	32	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅜	Noel Indust	10	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Nolex Cp	77	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Nortek Inc	6	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	NorAm Roy	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	24	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅛	Novo Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Nuclear Dat	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	NumacO Gs	19	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		O						
10⅛	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	9	9	10	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	OEA Inc .16	18	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Offshore Co	4	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16	OhioB 1.40a	3	41	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4	Oh Sealy .40	10	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1½	Oila Ind	6	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8	OnLine Sys	16	61	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅛
69⅛	30	OOkiep Cop		z100	43	42½	42½	— 1
2⅛	⅜	Originala		5	2½	2½	2½	
10½	3	OrioleHo .20	5	8	7½	7	7	
1⅛	13-16	Ormand Ind	15	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	Outdr Sport	8	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	14	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4	1	Oxford Fst		10	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
3½	2⅛	Ozark Air		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		P						
3½	⅜	P&F Indust		88	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
98⅛	16	PGE6pt 1.50		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅛	PGE5pt 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PGRd pfl.25		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pfl.12		3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
26½	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	PGE 8pf 2		1	23	23	23	
24	20⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29	24½	PG 9 pf2.37		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	27⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	P Holdg .16		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	50	Pac PL pf 5		z325	56	56	56	— ⅛
30⅛	19½	PallCorp .24	16	4	28⅛	28	28⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	124	120	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6½	1⅛	Pandl Bradf	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Panfast .10e	5	9	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	ParaPk .16a	4	17	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ParkCh .48a	7	1	10⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3½	⅜	Park El .10e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31	11	Parsons .70a	7	36	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	+ ½
4⅛	⅜	Pat Fashion	6	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		5	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	2⅛	PatoCG .45e	7	28	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	PatrkP .84t	6	79	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PeerTu .20a	21	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Pemcor Inc	7	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
4⅛	3⅛	Pa Eng .68t	3	52	4	3⅛	4	
10⅛	7⅛	PenRIE 1.16	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24	14	PenTrf 1.20	6	16	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	PenobS .05e	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	31	⅞	11-16	⅞	
25½	11	PepBoys 1	6	22	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
15⅛	4⅛	PepCom .44	5	98	10⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	PeriniCp .35	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Permaner		131	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	6	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Petro Lewis		15	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
7½	3	Phoenix Stl	6	33	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	2½	PicNPay .16	8	16	10	9⅛	10	
1½	9-16	Pioneer Sys		62	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PlonTX .85e	4	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	14	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
39⅛	32½	Pittway Cp	14	31	37	36⅛	37	— ½
21⅛	14	PlacDV 1.20	29	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	34	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	13½	Plantrpc .12	12	69	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5-16	3-16	Plaza Rlt wt		2	3-32	3-32	3-32	
15	9½	PneuSca .80	10	z100	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½	Pneumo .80	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		25	1⅛	1½	1½	
8⅛	4⅛	Polychr .29t	14	3	6⅛	6½	6½	
5⅛	2½	Prairie Oil	28	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	16	21	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .38	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	14	6	25	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	1⅛	Presley Cos		48	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Preston .70	10	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	PrimMt .12t		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7½	ProvGas .80	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .10e	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	8	85	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Prud Group		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	⅛
2⅛	⅜	PSA Inc wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	43	40	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	12	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		R						
7½	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	13	10	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10½	RangrO Can	43	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	8	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Rath Pack		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RaymPr .40	47	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	RB Indust	10	58	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9	RlIRef 1.85e	8	21	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	7	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	¾	Reeves Telc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	5-16	Rcl Grp wt		16	11-16	⅝	11-16	
13⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	Rep NY .88	5	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25½	4⅛	ReschCll .08	29	47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	5⅛	Resistlx .50	8	131	21⅛	19⅛	21⅛	+ 1½
3⅛	1⅛	Rosrtsintl A	3	93	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Resrtsintl B	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	28⅛	RET pf4.28		1	40	40	40	+ ½
3⅛	1⅛	RH Med Svc	8	2	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	1⅛	Riblet Prod		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In		2	2½	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	¾	Richton Int	5	76	6½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Riley Co	5	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36	19½	RioAlgm 1	20	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	RisdonM .36	37	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	RLC Corp	12	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	17	Robintech	17	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
4	2	Roblin Ind	3	92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Rockway .88	6	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Rocor Intl	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	RogersCorp	63	10	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2	Rossmor Co		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
⅜	1-16	Rossmor wt		5	3-32	3-32	3-32	—1-32
3⅛	1⅛	RPS Prod	13	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Rudddick Cp	10	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Russell .72	5	81	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+ 1½
9⅛	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	6	7	7⅛	7½	7½	
24⅛	11⅛	RyanH .40	15	109	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
7⅛	3	SaftranSy A	6	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	3⅛	Salem .24t	8	121	15½	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Sambos .15e	12	293	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
9½	6⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		6	9½	9½	9½	
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z200	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9½	SDie G pf 1		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	SDie G pf.90		1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
10	8	SDie G pf.88		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	11	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3	Saundr L .20	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	12	9	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Schrader .25	7	16	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	16	103	18⅛	17⅛	18	
15⅛	6	Scrivner .50	4	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	12	Scurry Rain	19	1	16½	16½	16½	
8⅛	5	SbdAlMil .40	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	6	12	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	¾	Sec Mig Inv		2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	7-32	7-32	7-32	
8	3⅛	Selas Corp		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	30	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Semich .18t	10	4	6	5⅛	6	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Servisco .30	30	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Servo Corp	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	SGL In .11r	7	3	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	SG Se pf1.70		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ShaerS .15e	10	5	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
9½	2	ShearH .20e	4	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	11-16	Shelter Res		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	23	96	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
45	19⅛	Shn O pf1.25		1	38	38	38	— ½
19⅛	8½	Sherwd Med	12	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	ShalmTr En		13	2	2	2	
10⅛	3½	Sierrcin .20	9	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Sifcolnd .50	6	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ½
7	3⅛	Sigmal .15e	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	SikesCp A		1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Silo Inc		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	5⅛	Simkins .60	5	1	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	⅞	Solitron		28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	6	16	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Soundsn .40	90	121	19⅛	17½	19	+ 1½
26⅛	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		4	26½	26½	26½	
26	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	Sowest Airl	7	10	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin .10		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Spartek .30	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	3	Specity Rest	7	12	6	5⅛	6	
5¼	1½	Spectro .12t	6	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Speizmn Ind		4	1½	1½	1½	
6½	15-16	Spencer .02e		45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Spener F .32	5	13	8	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Splentex .48	14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	SSP Ind .24	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	StdAllianc 1	4	6	14½	14½	14½	
6⅛	2⅛	StdCont .03r	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	13	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Std Metl .50t	8	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	8	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	7	20	6⅛	6½	6½	
19⅛	7⅛	StdProd 1.10	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	Stanca .10	19	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5⅛	StanAv .20e	12	5	6	6	6	
2⅛	15-16	Stardust Inc		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	10	14	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Steelmt .23r	3	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	Stepn Ch .52	8	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	219	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .05e	10	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4⅛	2⅛	SunCityl .25	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Son Eec	10	8	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Sunair .30e	6	11	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
12	4⅛	SunshJ .20	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	6	4	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Supldl .12b	11	24	6	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	8	5	4	4	4	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	SunMfg wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .80	5	22	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Synaoy .10r	5	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅛	28½	Syntex .40	16	1122	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ½
24⅛	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	x5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	15-16	System Eng		66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		T						
18⅛	9⅛	Tasty 1.08e	7	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
1½	½	Tech Sym		3	1	15-16	1	
5	⅜	Techc Tape	6	106	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛	Techtr .86e	8	31	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TeeCom Cp	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Teetex .32t	21	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Teex Cp wt		20	½	7-16	½	
4⅛	1	Tenna Corp		66	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		26	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	TennFS .40e		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Tensor Cp		6	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
16	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	120	109	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ 1½
16⅛	9	TerraC .40a	4	50	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	4	TesoroP? wt		108	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	4	Texstar .22t	9	29	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
16	7⅛	Textror wt		4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Thriftimt A		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4½	¾	Tidwe Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2½	Timpte Ind	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .40	8	47	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Tochin Inst		12	1	1	1	+1-16
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	7½	Torin Cp .60	28	10	11½	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotaPt NA	9	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
16	8⅛	Tcte pf.70		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	6	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅛	Treedw .23t		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	TriStMtr .80	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Trico Ind	10	21	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	5	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	1½	Tuftco .20e	10	60	6⅛	5⅛	6	
13	2⅛	Turbodyne	10	20	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TwinFair In	12	2	4	4	4	
		U						
18⅛	12⅛	U&I 1.20a	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .12a	7	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	UNA .10a		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	1⅛	Unimax Grp		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3½	1½	UnimaxG pf		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Un Invest		12	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Un Asbestos	33	26	4 11-16	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		15	9-16	½	½	
⅜	1-16	Un Nat wt n		25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	U Nat Cp pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnRIIT .32e	9	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRwIT wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	3⅛	US Flltr .20	9	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	US LsgRl E		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Radium		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	US Redu .60	4	24	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	7½	Unitek .20	16	18	25	24⅛	25	
15	5⅛	Unity Buy S	8	85	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ 1
3⅛	1⅛	UnivClg .05	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Univ Contnr		14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UnivRs .08e	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	3	UnivRun .36	6	4	9	9	9	
7⅛	3⅛	UvSav .44	6	4	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	8	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	UV Ind wt		45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		V						
9⅛	4	VallesSt .62t	8	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Valmac Ind	3	17	10⅛	18⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Valspar .24	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	VanDorn .36	8	20	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7½	⅞	Varo Inc	5	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Veecolns .32	14	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b	10	13	23⅛	23	23	
4½	1⅛	Vernitron	7	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	7-16	Vertipll Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co	66	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	13-16	Viking Genl		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅜	Vikoa Inc		117	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	5½	Voplex .68	25	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Vulcan Corp		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4½	Vulc Inc .36	4	246	9	7⅛	9	+ 1½
13⅛	9	Vulcinc pf 1		19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		W						
11⅛	4⅛	Wacknht .40	8	21	6⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	11	3	2 11-16	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16	13⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
4	2	WallacS .20e	5	1	3	3	3	
5⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		143	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	16⅛	WasPstB .50	10	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Welman Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Weld Tu Am	2	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Wellco .10e	9	11	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
11⅛	6½	WestChP .48	7	3	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
14	2⅛	Westats Pll	11	95	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
8⅛	4⅛	WstFinl .15a	6	26	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Whitehal Cp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	WhitingCp 1	6	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Whittakr wt		11	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Willcx Gibb		60	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Winhous .30	6	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	WilsonBr .30	10	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		2	3½	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Wolf HowB		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Wood Ind		9	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6	Worcest Ctl	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	20	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1 13-16	18-16	Wright Har		39	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	24	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	7½	WUI Inc .40	7	167	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .24	8	19	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Wynnin .15e	5	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	Weather Cp		17	5⅛	5	5	
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50a	9	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		X						
22⅛	12⅛	Xonics Inc	37	17	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
		Y						
4⅛	1⅛	YooHoo .10e	10	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Z						
8⅛	4⅛	ZeroMfg .28	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8	7⅛	Zimmr Hom		10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	45.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	62.00
Algeria (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
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Belgium ......B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France .........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) .Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
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11-2-76

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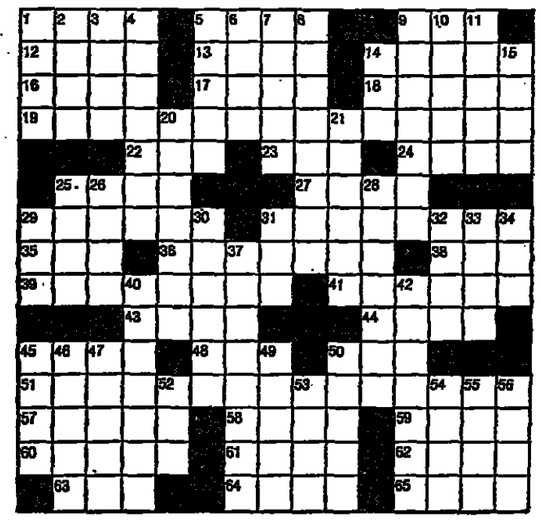
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Down with, in France
5 Closemouthed one
9 Word of contempt
12 Lively party
13 Terza ——
14 Dressing-room aide
16 Alpine sound
17 Word of agreement
18 Lyric verse
19 Words for Jimmy the Greek
22 "—— will be done . . ."
23 Telling a lie, e.g.
24 Fuel
25 Sound of laughter
27 Disclose
29 Proofreading signs
31 Make hostile
35 Sugar: Suffix
36 Certain artists
38 Charged particle
39 *Demolishes*
41 Bee mementos
43 Israeli dance
44 Army units: Abbr.
45 Kind of god
48 *Kind of witness*
50 Bakery item
51 Tom Seaver, so to speak
57 Punctuation and birth
58 Lupino and Cantor
59 Sweetheart
60 Barnyard units
61 Igneous rock
62 Use a dipper
63 Poetic word
64 Reconcile
65 Aphrodite's son

DOWN

1 Support
2 Maestro of the clavier
3 *High-ranked* netman
4 —— way *(lead)*
5 Kind of quilt
6 City in Ohio
7 North and South: Abbr.
8 Lower jaw
9 Burst, in a way
10 *Dwelling*
11 Miss Hopper
14 Ump's relative
15 "The —— is silence"
20 "—— see the evening sun . . ."
21 Put —— (pontificate)
25 Kind of slinger
26 Vicinity
28 Play the uke again
29 Romaine
30 Word with type or phonic
31 Contented *sounds*
32 "—— it the truth!"
33 Clothing
34 Navy officer: Abbr.
37 Lobster's small relative
40 Get complicated, as a plot
42 Lowly
45 Beavers' works
46 Growing out
47 Miss Dressler
49 Arcaro
50 Kind of metabolism
52 Letter
53 "—— Camera"
54 Close
55 Wall base
56 —— for divorce



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	—7	19	Cloudy
ATHENS	8	46	Clear
BEIRUT	6	43	Storm
BELGRADE	—4	25	Overcast
BERLIN	4	39	Overcast
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain
BUCHAREST	—2	28	Clear
BUDAPEST	—5	23	Overcast
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—6	21	Overcast
ISTANBUL	1	34	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Clear
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN	3	36	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—1	30	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—13	9	Clear
MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
NEW YORK	3	37	Clear
NICE	12	54	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Fog
PARIS	7	45	Rain
PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
ROME	12	54	Cloudy
SOFIA	—1	30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Fog
TEHRAN	10	50	Rain
TEL AVIV	9	48	Rain
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WARSAW	—3	27	Clear
WASHINGTON	3	46	Clear
ZURICH	4	39	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 10, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.39
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $6.53
Austral Select Fd ..... $0.20 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond SF23.05
— (d) Conbar SF783
— (d) Grobar SF276
— (d) Stockbar SF916
(w) Browninvest $14
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $12.18
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd $5.01
(d) A.G.F 'Japan Fd $7.36

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $14.47
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.63
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,107
(d) Caribdo Open-End $122.60
(d) Citadel Fund $3.26
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $773.06
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. $8.12
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.33
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $5.86

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF568
— (d) C.S Funds-Bonds SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l SF79
— (d) Energievalor SF82.25
— (d) Usseg SF666
— (d) Europavalor SF132.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.13

(w) D.G.O. $40.56
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.48
(w) Dr Interen. Inv. Fd $12.01
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,073

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra DM23.90
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM75.90

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $15.90
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $51.11
— (w) Fidelity Eurasian $6.34
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.37
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $28.14
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $11.39
(d) Fiducem SF987
(w) First Intern'l Fd $123.97
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $20.77
(d) First Security Cap. Fd $21.75
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $24.28
(w) Fonselex Lease Fr SF1,832
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF79.00
(d) Fonditalia $10.60
(d) Fund of Nations $6.19
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) $0.62
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$8.17

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.41
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $37.25
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.39
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $7.90
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV $5.962
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $36.73
(d) Isofund $10.03
(d) Interfix SF308.40
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.67
(w) Intermarket Fund $105.08
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.57*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... Q.S. **

(r) Invest Atlantiques $36.65
(d) Italamerica S A Fund $8.96
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.81

(r) Japan Growth Fund $13.61
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.04

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust $54.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $17.14

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,618
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.13
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F $18.65
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $37.06

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

— (w) L&Int Multi-Way Fd SF419.50
— (w) L&Int Income Fund SF356.50
(w) Lonfund $19.38
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.64
(d) Neuwirth Invt Fund $1.84
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.28
(w) N.A.M.F $93.53
(w) Nippon Fund $28.04
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund $6.47
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $6.60

(r) Pegasus Intern't $6.88

(d) Putman Intern't Fund $22.15
(d) Renta Fund LF2,080
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,053
(d) Rentinvest LF879

— (d) Safe Fund $4.70
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.29
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF60.50

Share Realty N.V $15.00
Share International N.V $4.49

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (S.A.V.) $12.76

S.M.O. FUNDS:

— (d) CEF Fund SF34.32
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.81
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V $7.325
(w) SMH Special Fund DM31.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parton sw R. Est SF1,555.50
— (r) Securswiss SF894
(d) Soros Fund $189.97
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF174
— (d) Intervalor SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF369.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF210.50
— (d) Uni Bond Select SF79
— (d) Universal Fund SF96.62

(w) Talent Global Fund $7.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold Sel $24.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V $24.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.05

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Adca U.S. ch SF35.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF70
— (d) Convert-Invest SF81.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF364.50
— (d) Swit South Afr. Sh SF205
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Fd SF175

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds DM33.25
— (d) Unifonds DM21.00
— (d) Unirenta DM40.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM52.80

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $3.07
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd $12.86
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.11
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,342.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V $1,505.87
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $420.31
(w) Worldwide Securities $44.29
(w) Worldwide Special $3,840.92

UM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: † — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices: a — Award; b — Bid; Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. ** Quote suspended.

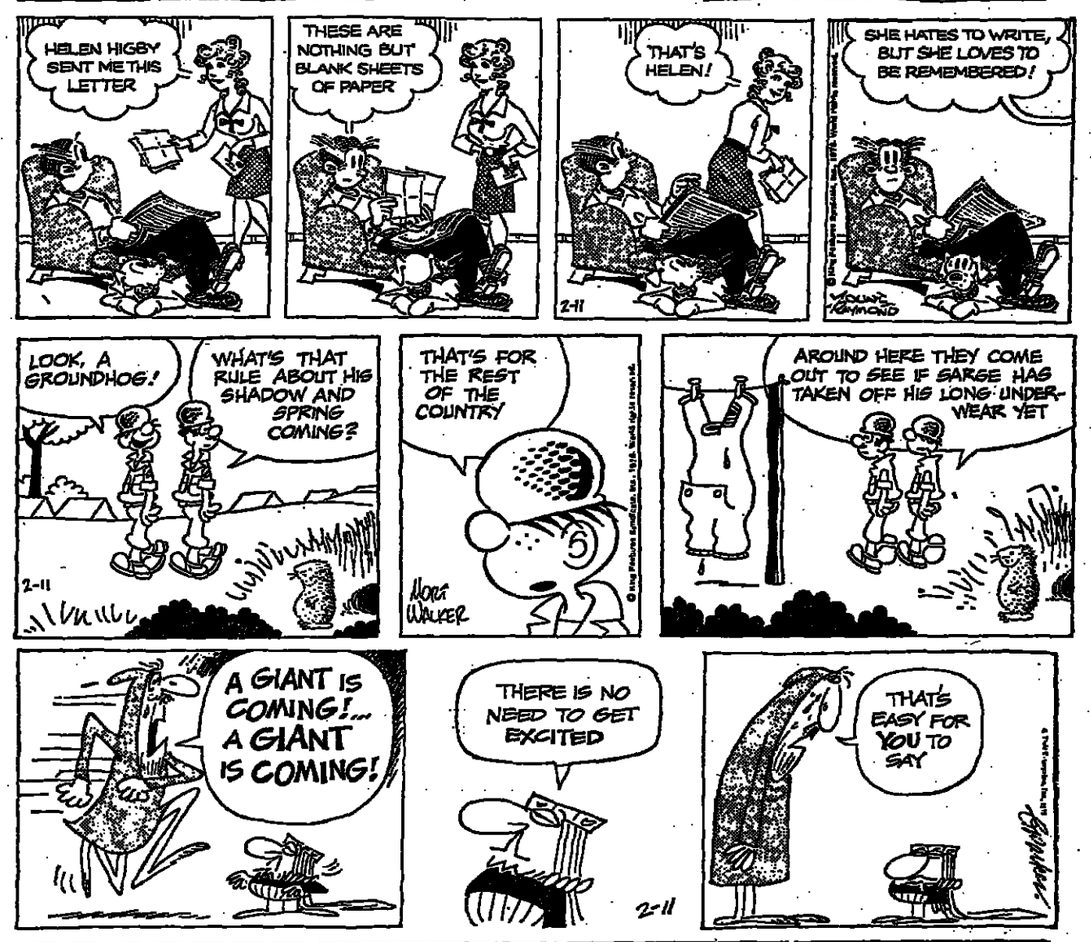
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B.C.



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WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

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RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

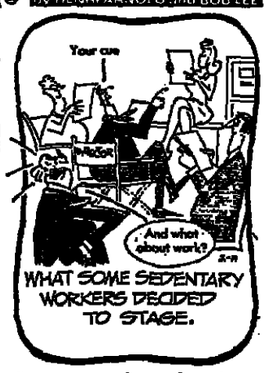
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAIGY

PLOIT

DIBEHN

STAUNE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

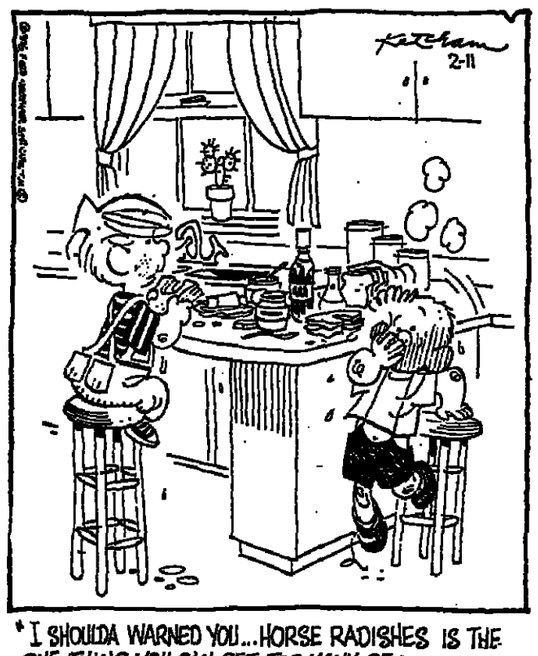
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "□□□-□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUSSY HONEY ORCHID FOURTH

Answer: *When you wouldn't be expected to skate*—DURING "OFF-ICE" HOURS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SHOULDA WARNED YOU...HORSE RADISHES IS THE ONE THING YOU CAN GET TOO MANY OF."

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By Richard Kluger. Knopf. 823 pp. Illustrated. $15.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHICH are the most enthralling pages of Richard Kluger's "Simple Justice: The History of Brown v. Board of Education and Black America's Struggle for Equality"? My own favorites happen to be those that evoke the tension, cautious optimism, and camaraderie that fused the members of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. during the long summer of 1953. This was the period after the Justices of the Supreme Court had heard the opening round of arguments in the famous school-desegregation cases and had directed the various parties to present evidence as to whether or not the framers and ratifiers of the 14th Amendment had any intent to abolish segregation in the public schools. It was a period when lawyers, historians and social scientists sympathetic to the Negro cause gathered in a seedy office building on W. 43d St. in New York and desperately sought a reading of 19th-century American history that might persuade the court of the unconstitutionality of the "separate but equal" principle that the collective lawsuits known as Brown were challenging. For me, the combination of astuteness and good humor with which the remarkable Thurgood Marshall and his fellow litigants conducted themselves, and the detail and eloquence with which Mr. Kluger has dramatized the period, make this the *high point* of this history of the landmark case.

But other readers will have their own favorite passages—perhaps the one that recounts how President Eisenhower appointed Earl Warren to succeed Fred M. Vinson as chief justice just when it looked as if the court was going to be hopelessly split, and how remarkably Warren did the job of gentling the brethren into unanimity; or possibly one of the chapters that narrate how the four anti-segregation suits settled by the decision got started.

And still other readers will have no favorite passages at all. They will argue that it is not the unusual dramatic detail of "Simple Justice" that matters so much as its comprehensiveness—the breadth and sweep of a narrative that takes us all the way from the early days of American slavery up through the Civil War and Reconstruction, up through the last years of the 19th century when Negroes were systematically legislated back into subjugation, up through the reawakening of black pride in the 1930s and the 1954 Supreme Court decision that crowned it, right up to the setbacks of the Nixon years. These readers will argue that only because of this narrative comprehensiveness can we understand the Warren court's opinion as the *revolutionary event* in American history that it really was. And they will be right.

In short, it is an unusual combination of history and reportage that has been produced here by Mr. Kluger, who in addition to writing "Simple Justice" has somehow also found time during his first 46 years to be a reporter, a book-review editor, a book editor, publisher and agent, and a novelist.

Indeed, I can fault "Simple Justice" only on two counts. One is comparatively minor—a certain repetitiousness not so much in the narrative's events as in its pattern.

The other count is more serious, though perhaps understandable considering the time in which the author is writing. In describing 19th-century American history, Mr. Kluger commits the sin of liberal hindsight. For instance, in discussing Plessy v. Ferguson, the 1896 Supreme Court opinion that established the principle of separate but equal, Mr. Kluger is all scorn.

And yet the members of the Warren court regarded Plessy with extreme respect; indeed, they overruled it in effect not because they found it constitutionally faulty but because they judged times and *conditions* to have changed. Thus, when Mr. Kluger introduces Plessy with such contempt, he not only belittles the Warren court's decision, he also undermines the significance of the very story he is telling at such length. For to say that Plessy was unreasonable is to imply that the Warren court wasted its time taking it so seriously. And to imply that the court wasted its time is to suggest that "Simple Justice" was not worth writing.

Happily, both these faults pale into insignificance in the light of Mr. Kluger's handling of the Brown decision itself. Here the forward thrust of his narrative depends on facts, not judgments—facts in such detail that the author is even able to construct plausible accounts of the justices' private conferences. Here the moral passion belongs to the dramatis personae, not to the narrator. (While the book's hero is unquestionably Thurgood Marshall, its most passionate and *unforgettable minor* character is Elisha Scott, the eccentric "black Clarence Darrow of the Southwest" who helped get the Brown suit started.)

And here Mr. Kluger's judgment of history, when it finally comes at the end, seems not only pertinent but also encouraging. For he concludes that despite many setbacks since the Brown decision was handed down, the cause of blacks in the United States has gone forward. "...Even in the relatively short span since May 17, 1954, a great deal has occurred to raise hope that history may yet judge the United States to have been a humane nation, not a continually cruel one." In the longer view that Mr. Kluger's rich narrative opens up, that hope almost takes on the *substance of a conviction.*

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	O	T	I		S	O	L	A	R		O	B	A	L
A	D	E	N		P	R	I	D	E		C	A	L	O
M	O	T	H	E	R	A	N	D	F	A	T	H	E	R
B	R	E	A	D	I	N	G			B	A	T	E	D
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D	E	P	I	C	T		P	R	O	T	E	S	T	S
A	L	A	T	E		P	O	E	T	S		T	I	P
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A	S	P	E	N		U	N	E	L	A	T	E	D	
M	E	A	T	A	N	D	P	O	T	A	T	O	E	S
O	R	L	E		E	A	G	L	E		E	L	K	O
S	E	E	R		D	R	O	S	S		S	E	S	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The old-fashioned rubber-bridge player feels that he has committed a major crime if he doubles the opponents into game. He tends to sneer at the duplicate player, who suffers this misfortune much more often, but overlooks the fact that his caution often allows the enemy to escape: they go down two, three or even four tricks undoubled when a more aggressive opponent would have wielded the ax.

Pair games call for hair-trigger doubles, because small profits may be as significant as large ones. This accounts for West's double on the diagramed deal.

Opposite a partner who had opened the bidding and rebid his spade suit, the singleton spade and the heart ace offered good prospects for defeating four diamonds. The penalty double of four diamonds following the negative double of two diamonds was not unreasonable, and West was right up to a point: the contract was beatable.

The spade jack was led, and when the dummy appeared, the declarer probably regretted his enterprising bidding. He seemed doomed to loose a spade trick, a heart, a club and at least one diamond.

The spade ace was taken and the club six was led. If West had taken his ace, the club queen would have furnished a heart discard eventually, but West correctly played low and the queen won.

The diamond jack was led, and East put up the ace and continued with the king and queen of spades. This gave South the opportunity he needed, and he seized it. He ruffed the third round of spades with the diamond ten and played three rounds of trumps, reaching this position:

NORTH
♠ 8
♡ A 10 9
◇ —
♣ 7

WEST
♠ —
♡ Q 8 7
◇ —
♣ A 10

EAST
♠ 9
♡ J 3
◇ —
♣ J 9

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K 6 2
◇ 5
♣ K

The lead of the last trump now ruined West. He had to part with the club ten. South led his remaining club, which West took with his ace. West was then forced to break the heart suit. He did the best he could by leading the queen, but South guessed the situation and put up the ace in dummy to make the double contract.

Both defenders missed an opportunity to defeat the contract. East could have destroyed the end play by leading a club at the fifth trick, a play that was far from obvious. West had an even more difficult play: he could have ruffed his partner's trick and led the club ace with similar effect.

NORTH (D)
♠ 8 7 5 3
♡ A 10 9
◇ J 4 3
♣ Q 7 2

WEST
♠ J
♡ Q 8 7 5 4
◇ 7 6
♣ A 10 6 5 4

EAST
♠ K Q 10 9 4 2
♡ J 3
◇ A Q
♣ J 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A 6
♡ K 6 2
◇ K 10 9 8 5 2
♣ K 8

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1 ♠	2 ◇	Dbl.
3 ◇	3 ♠	4 ◇	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade jack.

هذا من الأصل

wiss Wins Giant Slalom, Stenmark 3d, Thoeni Falls to 4th



United Press International.

ahre approaches a disconsolate Gustavo Thoeni
he Italian's disappointing slalom run yesterday.

Hemmi Surpasses Favorites for Gold Medal

By Bernard Kirsch

AXAMER LIZUM, Austria, Feb. 10 (IHT).—Heini Hemmi, a Swiss bricklayer who had built himself an unsteady ski foundation, unexpectedly found it was strong enough today to support a gold medal.

Hemmi, 27, won the Olympic giant slalom a year after he qualified for the Swiss team and a day after he slipped into third position in the opening heat. He constructed today's second best run to total 3 minutes, 26.97 seconds—.20 seconds ahead of fellow Swiss bricklayer Ernst Good.

Third was Ingemar Stenmark, who had today's best time but bemoaned "not having attacked the gates yesterday," and fourth on the icy course was Italian Gustavo Thoeni, usually skiing's most pressure-free man, who today piled mistake on mistake.

Comfortable Margin

Thoeni had won the 1972 gold medal by forgetting about precautions on the second run, going all out. Today the strategy was not as easy. He had an opening-heat comfortable margin of .41 second over Good, and had to decide whether to be safe or just ski normally. For the man who has won five World Cup titles, Thoeni's performance today was abnormal.

He appeared afraid to attack the gates at first and, when he did, the ice did not give him his usual maneuverability. Instead of flicking the flags, he went wide around them. Hemmi said, "The Italians like to ski through the gates very closely, but it was not possible today on the ice."

The conditions were perfect for the Swiss, who come from a country which usually discovers new talent at Olympic time. In 1972, it was Marie-Thérèse Nadig. This time it was Good, who had never won a major race.

Good and the Swiss team had been acclimated to icy conditions at home. They stayed in Schuls, Switzerland, near the Austrian border, until Saturday, where they were given the help of the fire department, which daily watered a giant slalom course to resemble the tricky Olympic course.

Also, Hemmi comes from Chalet Bel-Lis, a village which has so much snow it doesn't give bricklayers much chance to work. But it is "filled with icy courses like the one here," said Hemmi, who is small—5 foot 5—thin and has a full-face beard.

He was in perfect tune with the 1,200-meter exceptionally steep course which had 73 gates. He never had any trouble, and never wasted time thinking of his strategy.

"I started right after Stenmark, and heard over one of the loudspeakers that the Swede had clocked the fastest time," he said. "So I decided to go all out and forget about safety."

Stenmark did the same, but it wasn't enough. He had too much time to make up, trailing Thoeni by 2.32 seconds and Hemmi by 1.10. The Swede, a 19-year-old of few words, said, "I made the mistake of not attacking yesterday. But the Swiss were just better than I was. The important thing is I won a bronze medal."

It was important enough to have brought Swedish Crown Prince Bertil to watch Stenmark. Thousands of Italians crossed the Brenner Pass to watch Thoeni complete the triumph he started to carve yesterday.

It ended in disaster. The moan began when Piero Gros, Thoeni's Italian rival on the World Cup circuit, went off course and did not finish the race, and it terminated with Thoeni's unusual behavior.

The race also attracted much of the population of White Pass, Wash., to see the local boys, twins Steve and Phil Mahre. Steve finished 13th in the field of 99, and Phil took an unexpected fifth place.

It was surprise enough that Phil was here. The American began the year on the "B" team and, like race-winner Hemmi, had to prove himself good enough to be in the Olympics. He also had to show that his leg, broken once in an avalanche and another time coming off a sliding pond, had recovered.

Hemmi's career also has been filled with mishaps and falls. All of them very untimely, he said. His foundation, however, is well cemented now.

Women's Slalom Starters

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).—Italian Claudia Giordani will be first to start in tomorrow's women's slalom, according to tonight's draw.

The top starting numbers are: 1. Giordani; 2. Danièle Debernard, France; 3. Fabienne Serrat, France; 4. Patricia Emonet, France; 5. Rosi Mittermaier, West Germany; 6. Cindy Nelson, United States; 7. Hanny Wenzel, Liechtenstein; 8. Linda Cochran, United States; 9. Monika Berwein, West Germany; 10. Christa Zechmeister, West Germany; 11. Pamela Behr, West Germany; 12. Monika Kaserer, Austria; 13. Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Switzerland; 14. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland; 15. Betsy Clifford, Canada.



United Press International.

Russian Valeri Muratov watches Daniel Immerfall's glee after the American placed third in 500-meter skating.

Russia Gains Two More Medals For Women's Cross-Country

SEEFELD, Austria, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Raisa Smetanina of the Soviet Union won the women's 10-kilometer cross-country race today and her teammate, Galina Kulakova, placed third again to replace the bronze medal she lost through a dope disqualification yesterday.

Smetanina made the distance in 30 minutes, 13.41 seconds, just bettering a late drive from Finland's Helena Takalo to increase the Soviet Nordic medal collection to 10 of a possible 21.

Takalo, winner of the 5-kilometer last Saturday, clocked 30:14.28 to take the silver.

Kulakova, 33, winner of the 10-kilometer race in the 1972 games, lost her bronze medal for Saturday's 5-kilometer race because the nose drops she took the night before the race contained the drug Ephedrine, which is banned by the International Olympic Committee.

But Kulakova, a triple medal-winner at Sapporo, took the 10-kilometer bronze in 30:38.61.

"I was very nervous and it was hard for me to compete," said Kulakova, a recipient of the Order of Lenin and five-time world champion in various Nordic events. "My cold has gotten a bit better, but I still don't feel totally well."

The Russians said the new lightweight bindings and shoes they are using for the first time have helped in competition at the games.

East Germans Win Luge

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).—East Germans Hans Rinn and Norbert Hahn won the luge double-seaters today with a combined time of 1:25.604 minutes to give their country a clean sweep of all three gold medals awarded in the luge events.

It was the second medal for Rinn. He won a bronze in the singles event Saturday.

Second in the doubles were West Germans Hans Brandner and Balthasar Schwarm with a time of 1:25.889 minutes. They captured the second silver medal for West Germany in the luge races—Josef Fendt finished second in the men's singles.

Rinn and Hahn, who have been racing together since 1969, established their lead in the first of two runs down the 870-meter-long ice chute at Igls with a record time of 42.773 seconds. They took a slim margin of a quarter of a second over Brandner and Schwarm.

The Austrians, rated among the pre-Olympic favorites, won their only medal in luge events when Rudolf Schmid and Franz Schachner took the bronze with an aggregate time of 1:25.919 minutes.

300 Cases of Flu

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).—Doctors at the Olympic Village have treated 300 cases of flu so far, and six athletes have been hospitalized.

Russian Sets Skating Mark

From Wire Dispatches

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—World record-holder Evgeni Kulikov of the Soviet Union won the Olympic men's 500-meter speed-skating title here today, but said he was unhappy with his performance.

Kulikov set an Olympic record of 39.17 seconds, but was outside his own world mark of 37 seconds, recorded in the Soviet Union last year.

Teammate Valeri Muratov was second in 39.25, also under the old Olympic record of 39.44 seconds set in Sapporo in 1972 by Erhard Keller of East Germany.

Dan Immerfall of the United States won a stiff battle for the bronze medal in 39.54 seconds, just beating Mats Wallberg of Sweden and fellow American Peter Mueller.

Kulikov, a 25-year-old student from Sverdlovsk, was an early starter and did not feel he had done well enough to win.

"The conditions were perfect. But I am not happy with my performance. I think the others will beat me," he said as he came off the ice.

When it was evident that his time would stand, the Soviet team spotted him and engulfed him at a press bench.

Arnulf Sunde of Norway was tied for sixth with Dutchman Jan Bazen. The Norwegians were hit when their top sprinter, Per Bjorang, withdrew—a victim of the influenza epidemic which is sweeping the Olympic Village.

Immerfall, 20, said he accidentally kicked his right heel with his left skate at the start of his race.

"I said to myself, gee, it's all over now, but I picked up good going around the right turn. I had a good back stretch and I skated a good last 100," Immerfall said.

Kulikov blazed through the opening 100 meters in 9.86 seconds, but then had to go it alone when his race partner, Horst Freese of West Germany, slid off into the crowd on the second bend. Freese was unhurt.

Muratov and Immerfall were paired together, and it was the 30-year-old Russian who hit the 100-meter mark first in 9.96 against Immerfall's 10.13. Immerfall was never able to close the gap, but he held on grimly to celebrate his Olympic debut with an unexpected medal.

German Leading In Figure Skating

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).—Isabel de Navarre of West Germany took the lead today in women's figure skating, but Dorothy Hamill of the United States was in second place after the compulsory figures and appeared to have an excellent chance for a gold medal.

Dianne de Leeuw, who skates for the Netherlands and lives in Los Angeles, was third after completion of the three-part compulsory round.

Hamill felt that De Leeuw was the one to beat. Hamill's coach, Carlo Fassi, said, "Beating Miss de Leeuw in figures is as good as winning. If Dorothy can do well in the short program and the free skating, she has the gold medal."

NBA Result

Monday's Game

Houston 105, Kansas City 86 (Newlin 33, Knight 16, Murphy 16; Wedman 19, Walker 18).

ABA Results

Monday's Games

St. Louis 112, Virginia 105 (Barnes 22, Boone 19, Lewis 19; Calvin 23, Burden 19).

Denver 128, New York 118 (Thompson 30, Issel 25; Erving 28, Williamson 21).

man Skier From Lebanon Lonely Delegation of One

By Leonard Shapiro

RUCK, Feb. 10 (WP).—gation from Lebanon to Winter Olympics did not in the opening cere- and probably will not hen the games end on

uld like to," says the from Lebanon. "But ntry, this is not a good celebrating."

legation from Lebanon Rahme, who will par- ater this week in slalom t slalom events. She do very well, but just e, she says, is accom- enough.

ly, Rahme, 23, was to joined by three team- because of the civil war they were not able to ecessary credentials and their arrangements to country in time.

re home and Rahme is use she lives and works urt. She lives now in 21 of the Olympic Vil- ing with the only wom- senting Belgium. Her s outside the village.

very bad situation, but ot be helped," she said. o a very bad situation untry, but the shooting ed now and I think it is be better."

height of the conflict, recalled watching the news reports of the between Moslems and from her apartment. t the whole country was be destroyed," she said. ry upset."

Many Killed

t home for several weeks nas. "And I didn't feel bad. The damage was to a few areas. But e many killed and in-

has been skiing most of "We have as much snow untains as they do here a," she said—but was o train very much dur- winter because of the back home.

ld not have been right be skiing while we had lems," she said. "I could myself, but that would very expensive. I couldn't ask the government to pay for it in this situation.

"I do not feel guilty about being here. If they did not want me to come, they would have said go back. I think it would be wrong to close the doors and stay at home."

Figure Skating Is Laced With Apparent Bias by Judges

By John Vinocur

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).—The ugly business of political dealing and bloc voting is still alive and festering in Olympic figure skating.

It took only minutes Sunday after the men began their school figures for the apparent biases to creep through. Skating in his first series, John Curry, the British gold-medal favorite, got first-place votes from U.S. and French judges. The Soviet and Czechoslovak judges rated him no better than third.

Curry shrugged, mindful of the rules that almost got him suspended, at Soviet request, for criticizing what he called the shameful political character of Soviet judging at the European championships in Copenhagen last year. Curry also knows that there is a difference at the Innsbruck Olympics. For the first time in three world championships, the West holds the majority advantage in the make-up of the men's and women's juries.

"What it means is that now we've got more rug traders in the market than they do," a Western skater said. "In previous years, the way the Communist bloc operated, I would have had to levitate and fly over the ice to win. But the West is relatively undisciplined, and I don't know how much of a sure advantage we have."

In women's skating, which begins tomorrow, the West has a 6-3 majority on the judges panel, which theoretically helps Dorothy Hamill of the United States and Diane de Leeuw of the Netherlands in their rivalry with the East German skaters, Christine Errath and Anett Poetzsch. On the men's side, the margin is 5-4 for the West, an advantage for Curry and the co-favorite, Toller Cranston of Canada, over the East European competition, Sergei Volkov and Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union and Jan Hoffmann of East Germany.

Politics and log-rolling in figure skating are magnified because it is the only sport in either the summer or winter games, besides diving, that turns totally on subjective judgments. But diving is only vaguely understood, and no diving gold medal ever brought a competitor $1 million for turning pro.

The majority rule is the key to the political aspect of the skating juries. Their composition is determined on the basis of the order of finish in the previous world championships. If Western countries win a majority of the first nine places, then the makeup of the juries reflects this in the next world-level competition.

The majority system is stupidly simple, a coach explained. If there is an understanding, or a tacit understanding, to push somebody, the majority side just marks him No. 1. No matter how good, or how high the marks of his best rival are, or no matter how low he is marked by the opposition, it makes no difference. The man with the majority is going to win.

The usual voting technique, as described by the coach—a European who asked that his name not be disclosed—is to avoid blatantly overrating your own man because this leads to easy criticism.

But there are times when the abuses seem intolerable to the skaters. When Curry openly criticized the Soviet judge, it came after he had been marked down just enough by the Russian for first place to elude him.

Not all the bias is political. Skating experts said that, at a championship in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Curry was given such unusually low marks by a West German judge that reporters insisted he give an explanation. When the judge did, it became clear he regarded the Englishman's skating style as effeminate, and to his mind unworthy of consideration. He never judged Curry again.

The skaters, and here they cut across national lines, say that the judges use the overnight breaks between the school figures, the short program and the final free skating performance to calculate how much extra help is needed by the man they favor.

There is not supposed to be any fraternization between the judges, a skater said, but some of them within the blocs have to approach telepathy because they seem to push people along by the exact margins they require.

The skaters also claim there is considerable buying and selling going on between the judges. One gave this example:

Suppose Lithuania has a good guy and Ceylon a good girl. The Lithuanian might go up to the Ceylonese and say, I think your girl is terrific, she really deserves a medal. Then the judge from Ceylon will say, I think your man is good, too, and the deal will be on without another word. To hell with the kid from their own country who will be sacrificed in the trading process.

Beyond Blocs

The judges also are accused of collusion occasionally going beyond the political blocs. Mainly it involves countries which have two good competitors in the same event, but only one with the favor of the country's skating officials. When this happens, the skaters say, judges from the other countries will take the lead of the country involved and always give the high marks to the favored skater. Reciprocity is expected later.

An example of this, a skater said, came in the last European championships in Geneva, when Christine Errath of East Germany clearly outperformed Anett Poetzsch, who somehow placed ahead of her. The explanation was that Poetzsch was the favorite of the East German Skating Federation and came from the home town of its president—Karl-Marx-Stadt. The same accusation is sometimes made against the Canadians, who are said to push Cranston ahead of Ron Shaver, an extremely disciplined and talented skater.

Occasionally, there is a renegade act that goes against the entire bloc theory. In a recent championship, a Czechoslovak judge gave relatively low marks to a Western skater on the first two parts of his program and then rated him unexpectedly higher on the final portion. It was enough to win, and the skater said, "I was in shock."

"When I got to Innsbruck, I looked for his name on the judges list and he wasn't on it," the competitor said. "Maybe he's out in that forestry office now where they've stowed Alexander Dubcek."



United Press International.

Judges inspect skate marks made by John Curry during compulsory figures competition.

Two English Coaches Hired

Soccer Seen Making Solid Inroads in U.S.

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 10 (IHT).—"Despite Pele's debut, soccer still looks foreign, a game for young UN bureaucrats and for new immigrants resisting Americanization," says the essayist and critic Edward Grossman in the New York magazine Commentary.

Yet in these very same days Ken Furphy, until recently manager of Yorkshire's Sheffield United, has become manager of the New York Cosmos, Pele's club, a very sound appointment of an experienced coach, while the Los Angeles Skyhawks of the American League (not the better known North American Soccer League in which the Cosmos play) have appointed Ron Newman, also an Englishman, as new coach. His salary will be substantially higher than what he was paid by the Dallas Tornado, owned by multimillionaire Lamar Hunt, and his club will be in direct competition with the Los Angeles team, which has been trying to sign George Best.

With deference to the learned Mr. Grossman, a devotee of baseball, soccer is becoming less and less foreign in the United States. Enthusiastic young U.S. college students are beginning to turn up in England for what one might call soccer sabbaticals, as keen to play the game as to watch it, and demonstrating a technique and an appreciation which suggests the development of a really sound school.

Meanwhile, the North American League's Philadelphia franchise has been bought by the United Club of Jalisco, alias the four Mexican First Division teams of Guadalajara, where England and Brazil played—with exceedingly different receptions—in the 1970 World Cup. England, ironically, is expected to make Philadelphia its headquarters when it plays there in the Bicentennial Tournament, beginning on May 23.

Don't rule Bayern Munich out of the reckoning for the European Cup, which it has won for the last two years. As in 1975, it desperately needs to win again for the sake of finances. The team is beginning to "come good" at just the right time, thanks to the belated return of its two star forwards, Gerd Muller and Uli Hoeness, after long absence through injury.

Bayern has, it seems, two European Cup advantages over the more favored Borussia Munchengladbach, which is romping through the league. First, as last year, it has no chance in the league at all and therefore may concentrate its energies on the European Cup. Secondly, its opponent, Benfica, the team it meets in Lisbon in the first leg on March 3, is far less formidable than Real Madrid, which visits Munchengladbach that same day.

Benfica has had a good season in Portugal, however, and has been encouraged by the excellence of its reserve forward, Nelinho, who may well find a place, despite the challenge of the four distinguished Portuguese international strikers, Jordao, Nene, Mojnhos and Vitor Baptista. The man whose absence may be decisive is Humberto—the powerful stopper now with Paris Saint-Germain, and just the defender they would need to stop the remarkable Muller.

College Basketball

Monday's Results

East

Bates 108, Brandeis 108.
Bucknell 87, Gettysburg 60.
California (Pa.) 75, Alliance 63.
Rutgers 110, Delaware 87.
Tufts 66, Babson 54.
Vermont 93, Norwich 68.

South

Alabama 79, Florida 73.
Austin Peay 79, M. Tennessee 77.
Georgia 86, Kentucky 81.
Ind. St.-TH 69, Murray St. 68 (ot).
Jckstnvle St. 89, NW Louisiana 87.
La Tech 85, Arkansas St. 67.
Miss. St 75, Auburn 74.
Tennessee 73, Vanderbilt 50.
Tulane 94, Samford 77.
Virginia 91, Appalachian 69.

Midwest

Detroit 93, Buffalo 81.
Illinois 70, Wisconsin 58.
Indiana 85, Michigan St. 70.
Michigan 90, Ohio St. 66.
Notre Dame 85, St. Bonaventure 68.
Oral Roberts 72, St. Louis 69.
Purdue 88, Northwestern 58.
Walsh 105, Rio Grande 88.

Southwest

E. Texas 93, Texas A&I 79.
Tex. Southern 93, Jackson St. 73.

West

Air Force 66, Valparaiso 45.
Lewis Clark 88, Whitworth 58.

Today's Events

- Men's 40-kilometer cross-country relay.
- Women's slalom, first and second runs.
- Women's figure skating, short program.
- Men's figure skating, free style.
- Ice hockey, three games in Group B.

Winter Olympic Results

Medal Standings

	Gold	Silv.	Bron.	Total
Soviet Union	10	4	6	20
East Germany	6	4	3	13
West Germany	1	4	1	6
United States	1	2	4	8
Finland	1	3	1	4
Switzerland	1	2	1	4
Austria	1	1	2	4
Canada	—	1	—	1
Italy	—	—	1	1
Norway	—	—	1	1
Sweden	—	—	1	1

Men's Giant Slalom

	1st	2nd	Total
1. Heini Hemmi, Switz.,	1:45.41,	1:41.56,	3:26.97.
2. Ernst Good, Switz.			
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Swed.,	1:46.51,	1:40.90,	3:27.41.
4. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy,	1:44.19,	1:43.62,	3:27.87.
5. Phil Mahre, U.S.,	1:45.58,	1:42.82,	3:28.20.
6. E. Parguetzl, Switz.	1:46.16,	1:42.60,	3:28.76
7. Fausto Radici, Italy,	1:46.87,	1:43.22,	3:30.09
8. Franco Bieler, Italy,	1:47.00,	1:43.24,	3:30.24.
9. Greg Jones, U.S.,	1:48.09,	1:43.68,	3:31.77.
10. Albert Burger, W. Ger.,	1:47.23,	1:45.36,	3:32.68.
11. M. Sochor, Czech.,	1:47.46,	1:46.07,	3:33.53.
12. Stig Strand, Swed.,	1:48.63,	1:45.03,	3:33.66.
13. Steve Mahre, U.S.,	1:47.80,	1:45.98,	3:33.78.
14 Hans Hinterseer, W. Ger.,	1:46.46,	1:47.34,	3:33 88.
15. Alain Navillod, France,	1:47.15,	1:47.18,	3:34.23.
16. J. Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain,	1:48.06,	1:46.71,	3:34.77.
17. Willy Frommelt, Liech.,	1:48.44,	1:47.27.	3:35.71.
18. Bojan Krizaj, Yug.,	1:49.02,	1:46.67,	3:35.99.
19. W. Junginger, W. Ger.,	1:49.79,	1:46.23,	3:36.02.
20. Andreas Wenzel Liech.	1:48.53,	1:47.72,	3:36.25.

Speed Skating

Men's 500-meter

1. Evgeni Kulikov, U.S.S.R., 39.17.
2. Valeriy Muratov, U.S.S.R., 39.25.
3. Daniel Immerfall, U.S., 39.54.
4. Mats Wallberg, Swe., 39.56
5. Peter Mueller, U.S., 39.57.
6. Arnulf Sunde, Nor., and Jan Bazen, Neth., 39.78.
8. Andrey Malikov, U.S.S.R., 39.85.
9. Oloph Granath, Swe., 39.93.
10. James Chapin, U.S., 40.09.
11. Masaki Suzuki, Jap., and Tom Overend, Can., 40.22.
12. Johan Granath, Swe., 40.25.
14. Gaetan Boucher, Can., 40.53.
15. Pertti Niittylae, Fin., 40.65.
16. Archie Marshall, Brit., and Norio Hirate, Jap., 40.85.
18. Mikio Oyama, Jap., 40.90.
19. Emmanuel Michon, France, and Hans van Helden, Neth., 40.91.

Cross Country Ski

Women's 10-Kilometer

1. Raisa Smetanina, U.S.S.R., 30:13.41.
2. Helena Takalo, Fin., 30:14.28.
3. Galina Kulakova, U.S.S.R., 30:35.61.
4. Nina Baldicheva, U.S.S.R., 30:53.63.
5. Eva Olsson, Swe., 31:08.72.
6. Zinaida Amosova, U.S.S.R., 31:11.23.
7. Barbara Petzold, E. Ger., 31:12.30.
8. Veronika Schmidt, E. Ger., 31:13.33.
9. Hilkka Kinnala, Fin., 31:29.39.
10. Lena Carlson, Swe., 31:33.06.

Men's Double Luge

1. Hans Rinn, Norbert Hahn, E. Ger., 1:25.604.
2. Hans Brander, Balthasar Schwarm, W. Ger., 1:25.889.
3. Rudolf Schmid, Franz Schachner, Aus., 1:25.919.
4. S. Koelziwimmer, R. Groesswang, W Ger., 1:26.238.
5. Manfred Schmid, R. Sulzbacher, Aus., 1:26.424.
6. J. Zenian, Vladimir Rest, Czech., 1:26.828.
7. Karl Feichter, Ernst Haspinger, Italy, 1:27.171.
8. Dainis Bremze, Algars Krikis, U.S.S.R., 1:27.497.
9. R. Upamiks, Valdis Kjuzis, U.S.S.R., 1:27.557.
10. Andrzej Zyla, Jan Kasielski, Pol., 1:27.737.

Women's Figure Skating

Compulsory Figures

1. Isabel de Navarre, W. Ger., 17.0, 46.46.
2. Dorothy Hamill, U.S., 18.5, 46.24.
3. Dianne de Leeuw, Neth., 24.5, 45.64.
4. Anett Poetzsch, E Ger., 26.5, 44.46.
5. Christine Errath, E. Ger., 29.5, 44.16.
6. Wendy Burge, U.S., 58.0, 41.32.
7. Dagmar Lurz, W. Ger., 71.5, 40.24.
8. Susanna Driano, Italy, 73.0, 40.38.
9. Lisa Pratiarne, U.S., 78.0, 40.08.
10. Kyra Nightingale, Can., 83.0, 39.34.

Ice Dancing

1. Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov, U.S.S.R., 9, 209.02.
2. Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov, U.S.S.R., 30, 204.88.
3. Colleen O'Connor and Jim Millns, U.S., 37, 202.64.
4. Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov, U.S.S.R., 35, 198.10
5. Krisztina Regoczy and Andras Sallay, Hun., 48.5, 195.92.
6. Matilde Ciccia and Lamberto Ceserani, Italy, 58.5, 191.46.
7. Hilary Green and Glyn Watts, Brit., 57.0, 191.40
8. Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell, Brit., 78, 186.80
9. Teresa Weyna-Urban and Piotr Bojanczyk, Po., 90, 182.20.
10. Barbara Berezowski and David Porter, Can., 86, 182.98.

dal Winner ollects Call

SBRUCK, Feb. 10 The message read: resident Ford collect." S. speed-skater Sheila did just that.

sorry, the President t accept collect calls," told.

is trying to get in ith me, I'm not trying im," Young replied.

finally connected and congratulated the 25- Detroit woman for Olympic gold, silver nze medals.

squad Tops s in Hockey

RUCK, Feb. 10 (AP).— nsen scored twice to U.S. team to a 5-4 er favored Finland to- he Olympic ice hockey ht. The Americans' ry kept them in con- or a bronze medal.

kovy and Vladimir Mar- ted two goals apiece as vakia defeated Poland, s third straight victory tournament. And the lan defeated West Ger- .

rended match, the U.S. shocked the more ex- Finns with two first- als and then were never spite all-out attacks by is in the final two

Observer

No Dishpan Hands

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The philosophical principle underlying the Concorde is that progress consists in going places twice as fast. By cutting transatlantic travel time in half, Concorde makes it possible to have breakfast in London, take off at 8 a.m. and arrive in New York at 6 a.m., in time for another breakfast. Opponents of progress argue that this is no progress at all; since the traveler could have stayed in London and had a second breakfast right there without the added expense of flying the Atlantic. This is a silly argument.



Baker

The progress, which it speciously ignores, lies in the fact that Concorde gets the traveler out of the messy business of having to wash the breakfast dishes. They can be left in the sink at London with the justification that he must hurry to catch the Concorde and at New York he can pass up the U.S. breakfast, with its concomitant stack of egg-stained plates, by using the argument that he has already eaten in London.

When all routes become supersonic, as surely they will, he can then get out of doing all sorts of dishes. Let's suppose he stops an hour at New York to pass up the East Coast breakfast, thus getting out of his second batch of breakfast dishwashing in less than four hours, and hops the 7 a.m. Concorde for California.

He arrives at Los Angeles at 5:30 a.m., much too early to have breakfast. Once again, he gets out of doing breakfast dishes. Having been 5 1/2 hours in transit, however, he is ready for lunch.

* * *

The trick is to fly back to New York. The 7 a.m. Concorde will put him there at 11:30 a.m., the very start of the lunch hour. Allowing an hour to eat and an hour to wash the lunch dishes, he can still catch the 1:30 p.m. Concorde back to London. It arrives at 9:30 p.m., when the last of the dinner dishes are just being dried and put back in the cupboard. Thanks to Concorde, he has gotten out of washing three sets of breakfast dishes and one grease-clotted batch of dinner dishes.

This may not seem like much progress, considering the cost, but we must bear in mind that Concorde is only a primitive machine foreshadowing faster days to come. As opponents of Concorde point out, it makes little sense to cross the Atlantic in three hours if it takes another three hours to travel from the airport to Manhattan.

Progress requires a 50-per-cent cut in the time needed to go every place. If the principle that faster is better is faithfully followed, we shall soon get to the office twice as fast, travel twice as fast on elevators, walk twice as fast to the corner drugstore, vacation twice as fast, and so on.

This will inexorably force us to fall in love, marry, reproduce and divorce twice as fast, and to rise to the top of the ladder twice as fast.

A world geared for the twice-as-fast life will be filled with people who have lived entire 65-year lifetimes in 32 1/2 years. These people will look forward to years and years and years of leisure time, which they will doubtless use to create new schemes for using the Concorde to get out of washing dishes.

Engineering will not stop at Concorde, however. Progress can never cease. Eventually, machines will be built to move us at four times the speed of sound, then 10 times the speed of sound.

It will be possible to take off at London at 8 a.m., fly westward around the world and arrive home at 8:30 a.m., with the unwashed breakfast dishes still warm in the sink, thus rendering the trip completely pointless. Humanity will not put up with this. It will demand more progress, and technology will finally give us a plane on which we can take off from London at 8 a.m., fly westward around the world and arrive back at London 30 minutes before we ate breakfast to find the dishes still undirtied in the cupboard.

In this era, of course, life will be moving at such a pace that 3-year-olds will be long-forgotten has-beens, and the cry for more progress will be irresistible.

The French, I believe, will be the people who will provide it. One day a great French visionary, a new De Gaulle, will declare that progress consists in going places very slowly. He will unwrap a miracle of French engineering. It will be a boat a thousand feet long, which contains the finest restaurant on earth and travels no faster than 35 miles an hour. It will be called the SS France.

This is the ultimate goal of modern progress, toward which the Concorde now points us. What a pity that most of us alive today will not live to see it.

'They tried to give me money. I didn't want the money. I wanted my paintings... I still don't have a single painting by my father, not a single one.'

Kate Rothko's Fight for Her Father's Art

By Paul Richard

BALTIMORE (WP).—"I knew many painters' *children*. Most of them decided to go into the art world. I'm really glad I didn't," says Mark Rothko's daughter, Kate.

But any way you look at it, 25-year-old Kate Rothko Prizel is in the art world now.

On Jan. 16, in a courtroom in New York, she was appointed "sole administrator" of the art hoard left by her father, the abstract expressionist master. She was just 19, an orphan without clout, when she sued those in control of Mark Rothko's legacy of paintings worth an estimated $30 million. Three of the artist's closest friends, the executors of his estate, his galleries, his dealer, allied themselves against her. She whipped them in the courts. The judge not only ruled for her, but slapped her adversaries with fines of $9.25 million (IHT Dec. 19, Dec. 20, 1975).

Mark Rothko killed himself in his New York studio six years ago this month. His estate consisted principally of 798 paintings from the 1930s, the '40s, '50s, '60s. Ben Heller, the art dealer who sold Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles" to Australia for $2 million, predicted at the trial that the best of those Mark Rothkos, the late colorfield paintings, eventually will be worth $1 million each.

"It's all become a matter of money, money, money," says the artist's daughter. "I'm sorry about that."

She is going to be a doctor. She's a student in her second year of medical school at Johns Hopkins. Her high cheekbones and black hair give an almost Mongol look to her handsome, serious face.

"I'm new at this," she says.

She is sitting with her Russian-born husband, Ilya Prizel, 24, on the plastic-covered sofa in their Baltimore apartment speaking, very carefully, of her father and his pictures, of her new responsibilities, of the sensational four-year court case.

She says, "My father's suicide was completely out of character. When I was a little girl I'd spend hours in his studio. I'd sit there and he'd paint."

Her legal victory made the front page of The New York Times. "Miss Rothko," said the paper, "gains custody of one of the most valuable collections of contemporary art in private hands."

But unless you count the posters, one from London, one from Venice, each worth about $5, there are no Rothkos on her walls.

"That's why I sued," she says. "They tried to give me money. I didn't want the money, I wanted my paintings. The judgment has not yet been enforced. I still don't have a single painting by my father, not a single one."

There is, considering the subject, something oddly passionless about her conversation. It is wholly free of rage, of hyperbole, of gossip, of unctious art world chic. She makes no effort to ingratiate. No, she will not pose for photographs. She avoids the catchy quote.

She says, "My childhood was science-deprived. I was working as an industrial chemist in New Jersey, doing research on adhesives, in a lab that had no windows, when the suit began."

On Nov. 23, 1971, Kate Rothko sued to overturn the contracts made between her father's gallery, the wealthy, famous Marlborough, and the executors of his estate.

The estate had three executors, all close friends of the artist, accountant Bernard Reis, painter Theodore Stamos, and Morton Levine, an anthropology professor. It also has three heirs.

Kate Rothko and her brother, Christopher, now 12, share equally in half of it. The other half goes tax free to the Mark Rothko Foundation, a charitable organization that distributes cash to "mature creative artists." Accountant Reis and painter Stamos are trustees of the foundation. So was critic Thomas B. Hess of New York magazine who recently resigned.

"Our trustees and our lawyers fought Kate in the courts," said Hess. "They called her venomous. Isn't it awful? Bernie Reis and Stamos think Kate is a monster. I'm sure they will appeal." They have several more weeks in which to file. They are expected to appeal.

"I don't want to talk about them," said Kate Rothko Prizel.

Her mother, Mel, died suddenly of heart failure in the fall of 1970. Six weeks later Kate Rothko went to the executors of her father's estate. "I asked them for my paintings. They patted me on the back. What they didn't tell me is that they didn't have them any more. They'd given them to Marlborough. All of them. All of my father's paintings had been consigned . . . or sold."

What most raised eyebrows after the ruling in Kate Rothko's favor were the staggering fines that the judge levied.

Citing "conflict of interest" and "negligence," he assessed damages totalling $9.25 million against Frank Lloyd and his Marlborough Galleries and the three friends that Mark Rothko had put in charge of his estate.

These fines, the judge ruled, could be much reduced if Marlborough retrieved the 140 Rothkos it had sold. He said credits of "$90,000 for each work on canvas and $28,000 for each work on paper" would be counted against damages. The fines would go to the estate.

"Either way," says Kate Rothko Prizel's confident Wall Street lawyer, "we're going to get a lot."

"Well, we'll see," she says.

"Face it," says her husband, "the U.S. government can't get Robert Vesco out of Central America. And we're not the U.S. government."

"I'm an optimist, she's not," said her lawyer.

Kate Rothko Prizel is asked what she plans to do once she is in control of hundreds of her father's pictures.

"I'm thinking about that," she says.

She recalls that, in 1959, her father was commissioned to paint a set of murals for the Seagram Building on Park Avenue in Manhattan. They were placed in the Four Seasons restaurant, "a place," said Rothko, "where the richest bastards in New York will come and show off."

"My parents ate there once," says Kate, "the night the paintings were unveiled. I can still remember them coming home that evening. My father was enraged."

The Seagram Building murals are no longer in New York. Rothko bought them back. When he died he left them to the Tate Gallery in London, where they hang today.

Rothko, it is clear, was concerned, and deeply so, about the proper placement of his paintings. "Some sales made by Marlborough would have made him cringe," says Mrs. Prizel.

When the judge named her "sole administrator," he placed on her shoulders two obligations. One obligation is financial, the other is aesthetic. What she does with his paintings inevitably will alter her father's reputation, his fame, his visibility, not just the wealth of his estate.

Should she sell those paintings singly, or dispose of them in groups?

Should she hold them back, limiting supply, heightening demand, pushing up their prices—then offer them to anyone rich enough to buy? Or should she downplay money, giving them instead to carefully selected nonprofit institutions, universities, museums, where they might be understood, appreciated, seen?

She says the placement of her Rothkos "will take a lot of thought."

"I never dreamed," she says, "that I'd be in charge of all of them. First, I want the pictures. Then I'll do the best I can."

PEOPLE: *Belgian Primate Wins $80,000 U.S. Prize*

Joseph Cardinal Suenens, Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, is the recipient of the $80,000 Templeton Foundation prize for progress in religion. The foundation judges said he had made "an outstanding contribution in conveying to modern man the relevance of religion in an age of confusion and doubt." The Templeton prize was established in 1972 by U.S. financier John Templeton, a Presbyterian. Other recipients have been Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Brother Roger of the interdenominational Taize community in France and Sarvelpalli Radhakrishnan, Hindu philosopher and statesman. Cardinal Suenens will receive his prize in London's Guildhall on April 13.



Cardinal Suenens
. . . *April ceremony.*

* * *

President Gerald Ford drinks two to four ounces of liquor in the evening, swims a quarter of a mile daily and has dark tobacco stains on his teeth. These and other facts about Ford's health and habits were made public Monday over the objections of his physician, Rear Adm. William Lukash, who said he saw no need to publicize medical trivia. But because Ford had promised a full report on his health and had suggested that other presidential candidates might consider doing the same, his office made available a, seven-page summary by Lukash of Ford's Jan. 35 medical examination. The report is almost certainly the most detailed—from bowel movements (regular) to sexual function (normal)—ever made about an incumbent president.

* * *

Hong Kong will be host to the 1976 Miss Universe contest in July. It will be the first international beauty contest held in Hong Kong and local officials are hoping it will help boost the tourist industry.

* * *

The 45 employees of City of San Francisco magazine learned Monday that it had been folded by its chief owner and publisher, Francis Ford Coppola, the film director. A staff member said that, with a circulation of 35,000, the magazine was "not making money." But another said it had been moving "from the red into the black" and called the publisher's action capricious. Coppola, whose credits include "The Godfather" and "Godfather II," was not available for comment, having left Sunday for the Philippines to make a movie about the Vietnam war.

* * *

"It is time for Americans to become chauvinistic about their culture and stop kowtowing to Europe," opera star Beverly Sills declared Monday at a luncheon of Wolf Trap Associates in Washington. The organization operates the only U.S. national park for the performing arts. "It is no longer necessary for an opera singer to have an exotic European voice," Miss Sills said. "We have taste, and if we like something we should be verbal about it. We are behind Europe in only one way and that is in government subsidization."

* * *

William H. Taft 4th, a great-grandson of President William Howard Taft, will be nominated as chief counsel to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the White House announced Monday. Taft, 30, has been executive assistant to the HEW secretary since 1973. Taft's grandfather was the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, R-Ohio, and his father is William H. Taft 3d, a longtime State Department employee who was ambassador to Ireland from 1953 to 1957.

* * *

Alfrida Burridge, 26, the prostitute who won a court test in Southampton, England, of her right to sit in her window under a red light, has decided to retire. Too many men came along and stared at her. Miss Burridge said, "It is bad for my nerves." A court last week declared that sitting under a red light in revealing clothing did not constitute soliciting. Miss Burridge says she plans to go back to earning her living as a dressmaker.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

144th SALT Session

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for two hours and 35 minutes today in the 144th session of the new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

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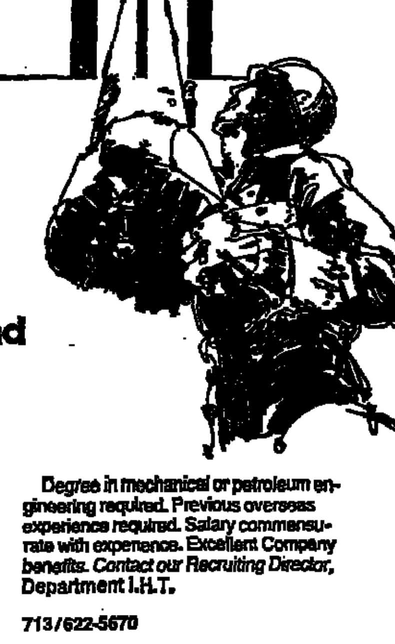
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